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MR. GERRIT SMITH ON COLONIZATION.

WANT of room has obliged us to postpone until the present occasion, the re-publication of an Essay on Colonization, by that distinguished philanthropist GERRIT SMITH. It is the third and last of a series of Essays from his pen, originally published in the New-Haven Journal of Freedom. The writer, though a warm advocate of the Colonization Society, has given it several occasional blows, which would be more easily borne, had they been inflicted by a less friendly and less distinguished hand. But we are not deterred by this consideration from re-publishing his piece. The name of the writer is sufficient to bespeak for it a very general perusal:

It is now some eighteen or twenty years, since such men, as Finley, Mills, and Caldwell—names ever dear to Philanthropy—began to inquire, what could be done for Africa and the children which had been torn from her. The spots, which civilization had redeemed from her vast moral waste, were fewer and scarcely larger than the Oases of her deserts. Nor could benevolence survey the condition of the African any where else, but with a bleeding heart. In South America; in the W. Indies; in the U. States;—he was still in chains. Indeed, as to our own land, there had never been greater, nor more successful efforts made, than were then making, to extend and perpetuate the dark and cruel empire of Slavery: and this too, notwithstanding all the opposition to it—as well, that of Manumission Societies, as of individuals.

These inquirers for relief to the wretched objects of their solicitude, were led by Providence to project the American Colonization Society: and, after long continued, but unwearied exertions, for this end, they succeeded, in interesting in their views, persons enough to form the Society. It is surely no slight commendation of the wisdom of its plan, that, before the Institution had been in operation half a dozen years, the eyes of the wise and good every where were turned to it, as the harbinger and chief instrument of deliverance to the down trodden African race.—From the first, the Society continued to advance, with but rare and unimportant interruptions of its prosperity. God smiled on its Colonists. He “covered their heads in the day of battle,” when the infuriated natives rushed against them, with thirty fold their number: and after all which has been said, and much of it justly, of the desolating diseases of Western Africa, where, in all the annals of modern colonization, do we find, that the foundations of a State were laid with less sacrifice of life, than in Liberia? The prosperity of the Colony wakened up, throughout our land, a fresh interest in the African race. Tenfold more interest than before, was now taken by us in the hundred millions of unhappy Africa; and the feeling came to be strong in our hearts, that it was eminently the duty of the people of the United States to be instrumental in regenerating her. Above all, the sentiment, that the negro slave is capable of freedom, and is entitled to it, was now spreading

rapidly. Even, at the South, the long undisturbed seal of silence on the subject of slavery was broken: and the subject was discussed;—not in the confidence of the fireside and in the whispers of secret places only; but, in the public prints and “upon the house tops.” A spirit of manumission began to run through the ranks of our slaveholders. Some of them liberated all their slaves: and there were instances, in which the slaveholder, not only gave up his slaves, but also furnished the partial or entire means for removing them to Liberia. A thousand slaves were given to the Society; and, could it have defrayed the expense of colonizing them, thousands more would have been at its service. A spirit of alarm also began to run through the ranks of our slaveholders; as was evident by the enactment of new laws to secure the slave and prolong slavery. But, here I must turn from my enumeration of the beneficial effects of the Colonization Society, to defend it: for, with some minds, these laws, which I have set down to the praise of the Society, pass to its discredit. Even Mr. Birney, the recent productions of whose polished mind so justly endear him to the friends of the poor slave, brings up, in his celebrated letter to the Secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society, the increased rigors of the slavery system, since the organization of the Society, as matter of accusation against it. I will agree with him, if he wishes me, that the Society occasioned a part, or even the whole of these rigors: but, then, I will claim for the *credit* of it, that, which is, in his view, its *reproach*. Just as reasonable is it to tax God’s truth with the sin of the rebel’s bracing himself against it, as it is to hold the Colonization Society responsible for the sin of these new measures for oppressing the slave, and confirming slavery; and just as well may the occasion of the sin, in the one case, be pronounced criminal, as the occasion of it, in the other. That these new measures were not accordant with the spirit and tendency of the Colonization Society; but, that they were occasioned by it, so far as at all, through the dread of, and in opposition to that Anti-Slavery feeling, which we have credited the Society with promoting, acquires no little probability from the fact, that these measures were adopted by such of the slave States, as had, all along been foaming out their hatred against the Society, instead of such, as had ever regarded it with favor. In Maryland and Kentucky, for instance, where the Colonization scheme had, from its origin, been very popular, the public mind was purposing the abolition, instead of the prolongation of slavery. Virginia too, where that scheme had been rapidly gaining favor, was found, a few years ago, well nigh prepared to resolve on being a free State; whilst, on the other hand, in South Carolina and Georgia, where no man could ever have freely and fully advocated the cause of Colonization without peril of his life, no new measures awaited the condition of the wretched slave, save those, which multiplied his chains; increased his darkness; and deepened his despair. Who can find, in these facts, any ground for the often repeated charge, that the Colonization Society and Slavery go hand in hand? And who will pretend, that the Society acquired its hold on the affections of the free States, otherwise than, as it commended itself to the dislike of slavery and the desire for universal freedom, which prevail there? The Southampton insurrection was doubtless the proximate cause of the recently increased severity of the slave code in Virginia. Will it be said, that the further oppression of the slave was the *design* of that insurrection; and, that the spirit of the insurrection was in fellowship with the spirit of slavery? As well however, may this be said, as that the new legislative rigors, which the slave suffers in several of the States, and of which the Colonization Society may, to no small extent, have been the occasion, prove, that the Society and Slavery go hand in hand. It is greatly to be feared, that it will be the policy of most of the slave States to tighten the bands of the slave in proportion as the Anti-Slavery Society succeeds in disseminating its principles and extending its influence. Indeed, the Society is already and frequently conjured by its love of the slave, and in view of the additionally severe treatment, to which it is exposing him, to cease altogether from its labors. But, although it should be the occasion of new sufferings to the slave, would criminality necessarily attach to it, for being so?—and would these incidental sufferings, deeply regretted on their own account, be of such comparative moment, as to justify the Society in self-annihilation and in the sacrifice of the great objects which called it into existence? An affirmative answer to this interrogatory involves a doctrine, which would stop the wheels, as well of Divine, as of human benevolence: for, in either case, (and how plainly does this show, that we live in a sin-deranged world!) the revolution is attended with damage to some. The Anti-Slavery Society is not to be blamed therefore, if it shall be, as, we have supposed it may become, the innocent occasion of sufferings to some

of the objects of its benevolent solicitude. Nor, if the Colonization Society has been the occasion of a fresh infusion of severity into any of our slave codes, does it merit blame for it, any more than the Anti-Slavery Society would for a similar effect of its legitimate operations. One thing is certain: if the Colonization Society has been designedly, or in effect, on the side of slavery, the thorough friends of slavery have not thought it to be so. John Randolph, that remarkably tenacious holder of slaves, that unflinching advocate of slavery, "through evil as well as good report;" and who could pronounce the "Declaration of Independence," because it asserts the doctrine of "equal rights," a "fanfaronade of nonsense;" took a prominent part in forming the Colonization Society. Why did he and others of his sentiments on the subject of slavery, so soon fall away from the Society, and denounce it? Because they so soon discovered, that the moral influences of the Society were hostile to the institution of slavery. And why do we find the Representatives in Congress, from those States most attached to slavery, voting annually against granting the use of their Hall for the Anniversary Meetings of the Colonization Society? Why do we find them continuing to vote so, even amidst the abundant declarations made the past winter by the Anti-Slavery Society, that the Colonization Society is a mighty engine to promote slavery? Why else, but that they see and feel (though Mr. Birney cannot see and feel it,) that the Colonization Society is the foe, and not the friend, of slavery? But, there are many passages in the publications of the Society, which are referred to by its enemies, to prove, that it has, all along, been on the side of slavery. These passages disclaim for the Society any purpose, on its part, of promoting "emancipation." May we thence argue, that the influences of the Society are hostile to emancipation? Certainly not. But, on the other hand, may we not argue from them confidently, if not indeed, conclusively, that those influences are felt to be so strongly and exclusively in favor of "emancipation," that they are liable to be mistaken for a *purpose*, on the part of the Society, to promote emancipation? A passage is often quoted from the speech of Mr. Harrison of Virginia, to show, that the Colonization Society is the ally of slavery. In this passage, Mr. Harrison supposes, that the Society would, in order to show that it is not itself an Abolition Society, go even so far, as to "pass a censure on Abolition Societies." But does this passage justify, or, in the least degree, favor the construction put upon it? So far from that, does it not show most clearly, that the influences of the Society were of a character to awaken the suspicion of its cherishing the *design* of "emancipation?"—a suspicion too, so general and so confident, as might make it necessary, in Mr. Harrison's judgment, to resort to the strong measure suggested by himself for banishing it? And, even if the Society had adopted this measure, it would not yet have given any evidence that its influences were favorable to slavery. On the contrary, the adoption of the measure would have argued, more strongly, than the bare suggestion of it, that those influences were adverse to slavery. It is true, that the adoption of it would have shown one thing more; and that is, the ridiculous attitude of the Society, in striving to *vote down* a spirit, which, from its very nature, it is inevitably *acting up*—to check with a few futile words the irresistible and happy tendencies of the Institution.

Let any candid and sensible man take up the publications of the Colonization Society, previous to the last two years, and he will not fail of coming to the conclusion, that it had been an anxious and continual labor of the Society, from its very origin, to allay the suspicion, arising out of its palpable Anti-Slavery influences, that it had, in respect to the question of slavery, departed from the neutrality of its Constitution. I am well aware, however, that this neutrality is a crime in the eyes of many, and that the Society is, oftentimes, publicly denounced on account of it. But the persons, to whom the Society is obnoxious in this point of view, are generally the same, as those, who would mix up, in one huge Society, opposition to intemperance, to lotteries, to slavery, to infidelity, and to other evils. Because a Society does not undertake to accomplish *every* good thing, they conceive it to be good for nothing. The injury, which such persons unwittingly do to the cause of benevolence, and the pain which they, as unwittingly, inflict on the discreet friends of that cause, need not be described here. That the Colonization Society may never be tempted to violate the neutrality, to which I have referred, is "most devoutly to be wished." In the language addressed to the last Annual Meeting of the Society, and which, if it be vanity, it will be no plagiarism in the writer to use: "We ask, that the Society may adhere to its professed, its Constitutional neutrality, on this subject: and that, on the one hand, whilst it shall not denounce slavery, so, on the other, it shall not denounce any—

not even the wildest forms of opposition to it. Such is, or rather such should be the neutrality of our Society, on the subject of slavery; that its members may be free on the one hand, to be slaveholders, and, on the other, to join the Anti-Slavery Society, without doing violence to their connexion with the Colonization Society." Let the Colonization Society evince the impartiality, which has ever been so happily maintained by the Temperance Society; and let it allow its members to differ, as widely as they please, on all other subjects than that one pointed out in its Constitution, and on which they have agreed to act unitedly. The political economist joins the Temperance Society, because he sees, that it is drying up the most prolific sources of his country's impoverishment. The moralist joins it, having perhaps no other view of its utility, than the contracted one, of its promotion of sobriety. The Christian joins it, not merely from his appreciation of its direct and more immediate results; but, because he is persuaded, that it will subserve the infinitely higher and more comprehensive object of Christianity. The Colonization Society has as little, as the Temperance Society, to do with the creeds of its members, and with the variety of views which moved them to join it. It is not competent for the Society to question its slaveholding members, whether their object, in joining it, was to promote slavery; nor to question its other members, whether theirs was to abolish slavery. The writer of these Essays joined the Colonization Society in the spirit and with the objects of an abolitionist. In that spirit, and with those objects, he continues his connexion with it. In that connexion, no more than in the Temperance Society, has he any difference with the slaveholder. A few—a very few, have joined the Society, believing that the tendency of the Institution is to the protection of slavery. I allow them to entertain their view of the influences of the Society on slavery; and they allow me to entertain mine, which is diametrically opposite to their own. They, perhaps, laugh in their sleeve, at seeing Northern abolitionists gulled into the support of a pro-slavery Society; whilst I, on the other hand, looking on it to be, in effect, an Anti-Slavery Society, would be quite as well pleased to see all the slaveholders in the land at work in filling up its treasury.

But, not to mention other evidences of the anti-slavery influences of the Colonization Society, there is one witness I would call to the stand, whose credibility its Northern enemies, at least, will not impeach. This witness is none other, than the Anti-Slavery Society itself—the Colonization Society's own child—disowning and scorning its parentage, it is true; and, in its turn, often stigmatized, as a furious, instead of a healthy production of the Colonization Society;—but, nevertheless, and in spite of all their railing at each other, the Colonization Society's own child. Take the foremost man in the Anti-Slavery Society, William Lloyd Garrison. I would speak kindly of him: for with all his faults, I love the man, who counts "the tears of such as are oppressed and have no comforter." Where did he learn to abhor slavery?—where, but in the school of the Colonization Society, whose merits, if I am not misinformed, his eloquence has urged upon the public assembly? Or, if it be true, as I have somewhere read, that a mother's hand planted the principles of Anti-slavery in his youthful breast; how honorable, nevertheless, is it to the Colonization Society, that he should have chosen to cherish that sacred germ and cultivate its growth, amidst the genial influences of this noble Institution! So also the excellent gentleman who presides over the American Anti-Slavery Society, was not only a munificent patron, but, as is now evident, an apt pupil of the same school, which lent its agency to fashion the champion of the Anti-Slavery Society. And what Colonizationist can be so ungenerous as to quarrel with William Goodell, the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Society; when he calls to mind, that, during ten times the period he has labored for that Society, his editorial talents were at the service of the Colonization cause: and that, in his devotion to this cause, he probably acquired much of the interest, which he has now transferred to another, but kindred cause? Tell me, indeed, of a single leader in the Anti-Slavery Society, who has not been a member of this same despised school: and then tell me of any one of them, who, before he came under the instruction and influences of this school, ever manifested any considerable regard for the African race. If, in this school they made more rapid progress than did their fellow pupils, it is to their praise: but do not gratitude and honor forbid, that they should look down with scorn upon the humble steps, by whose help they have attained to their present superior elevation?

I have read, in the "Emancipator," a very long editorial article about "antecedent" and "subsequent" events, designed to show the responsibility of the Coloni-

zation Society for the scenes of violence, enacted in the city of New York, first of July. Allow me to commend to the attention of the truly worthy Editor of that Newspaper, the "antecedent" and "subsequent" events, to which I have just now adverted. The "antecedent" event is, that, at a time, when there was not in this nation, any thing like a general or systematic opposition to slavery; but when, on the contrary, there was a very general quietness and indifference about it, the American Colonization Society was formed. The "subsequent" event is, that this Society had not been in actual operation fifteen years, before a strong anti-slavery sentiment had spread over more than half the land; and some of the most prominent members of that Society had become so full of zeal for the abolition of slavery, as to flout at the tameness of all indirect efforts towards effecting it. If the Editor of the "Emancipator" be blind to the palpable connexion between the "antecedent" and "subsequent" in this case, he must not wonder, if the public fail to perceive the fanciful and unreal connexion between a portion at least of his own "antecedents" and "subsequents."

There is one ground, on which Mr. Birney maintains the pro-slavery influences of the Colonization Society, which I must not pass over; for there is enough of plausibility in it to give it effect on superficial minds. Mr. Birney says substantially that, "in Mexico, in Columbia, in Guatimala—in fine, in all the Republics of the South," where there has been no Colonization Society, slavery has been abolished: whilst in our own country, where there is such a Society, it still exists.—His inference, of course, is, that the Colonization Society makes all the difference. The long continued and bloody revolutions in those regions, and the furious storms of anarchy, which repeatedly swept over them, whilst they prostrated other institutions, had, in Mr. Birney's judgment, no effect on that one, which was interwoven with them all. Having withstood this mighty power, slavery then died, merely because there was no Colonization Society there. Why, the iron-sided monster, after having covered himself with glory in his matchless resistance of all the elements of war and confusion, should have been ashamed to die for the lack of the petty nourishment of a Colonization Society! It was even meaner, than for the great Cæsar to cry—"give me some drink Titinius—like a sick girl." No, Mr. Birney, before our credulity can swallow your inference, you must, at least, show us, that there is (our Colonization Society out of view) a striking similarity in the condition of this country and that of the countries referred to. This however you will not attempt to do; as you are well aware, that numberless causes have operated to remodel society there, which have no existence here. It is deeply to be regretted, that Mr. Birney has so often in the course of his eloquent letter, as, in the instance under consideration, substituted specious declamation for the vigorous and exact reasoning, of which I will not doubt that he is capable. If he does not write more carefully in future, his generous eulogist will be thought extravagant, in saying, that "A Birney has shaken the continent, by putting down his foot; and his fame will be envied before his arguments are answered, or their force forgotten." When I read this passage in Dr. Cox's letter of the 17th inst. to the Editor of the New York Evangelist, I was forcibly reminded of an infirmity, which seems to be somewhat peculiar to a certain class of anti-slavery gentlemen; and a very striking example of which was furnished by the Convention that assembled in Philadelphia to organize the American Anti-Slavery Society. To judge by the published proceedings of that Convention, no small share of its time was consumed in the apotheosis of Mr. Garrison.

I will not now return to the point, whence I was drawn off from my enumeration of some of the good effects of the Colonization Society, to defend the position that even the increased severity of the slave code, in some of our States, argues in favor of the happy influences of the Society. I might have added, when defending the position—that this severity, so far from indicating a growing sentiment in favor of slavery, as they maintain it does, who are interested to show all the influences of the Society to be on the side of slavery, is, in fact, a measure of the alarmed slaveholders for shoring up the endangered and tottering system of slavery. But although I will not now extend this enumeration of the good effects of the Society; some more of its merits will be brought into view, before this essay is closed. I will, for the present, look at the great error, which these very effects and the rapid success of the Society were the occasion of producing in the public mind.

So much good had the Society already accomplished, and so increasingly bright were the prospects of its beneficence to the African race, and so rapidly withered were the other schemes, for benefiting this race, falling into disrepute amongst

us; that the conviction unhappily became general and strong, that the Colonization Society afforded the *only* channel of doing good either to Africa, or to the colored population of this land. No wonder, that the prevailing delusion reached the Society also. Let those, however, who judge it harshly therefor, remember, that it did but share in this delusion with nearly the whole country: and that the fault, which, in this respect, is imputed to the Colonization Society exclusively, was alike the fault of the country;—the fault, indeed, of most, if not of all, of those very persons, who are now foremost to blazon it. But, I would not have the Society acquitted of blame, because others are also deserving it. It should have resisted the public flattery, and not have been puffed up by it. No matter, if the whole public sympathy for our colored people sought this channel; the Society should have had modesty and firmness enough not to consent to engross it. It should, at least, have had fidelity enough to its Constitution, not to suffer itself to be drawn into the occupation of ground, which that instrument does not give it. So far from this, however, we find the Society, (if the language of its advocates and the pages of its periodical may be taken for proof,) as soon as its success and the public voice inspired it with confidence to make the pretension—setting itself up, not only as the exclusively fit means of promoting the interests of our free colored population; but, even as the *only* means, which could be rightfully employed to deliver this land from the curse of slavery. Hence was it, that when recently a scheme of direct action for the abolition of slavery was adopted by large numbers of our estimable citizens, it was frowned upon by the Colonization Society: not so much, because the leading principles of the scheme are exceptionable to the friends of the Society—for in truth, they are approved of by no small proportion of them—but, far more, because the Society looked upon the scheme, as presumptuously interfering with its own work. To such a measure of vanity and self-sufficiency had the Colonization Society attained, that it could tolerate no enterprise in behalf of our colored population, “bond or free,” unless conducted under its own auspices. The character of many of the Colonization meetings held in New York and Philadelphia, and elsewhere, within the last year and a half, shows, very plainly, how inflated the Society had become with this spirit, which I have imputed to it. I will not take the pains to distinguish the meetings of its Auxiliaries from those of the Parent Society. The same spirit generally characterizes both: and, for a similar reason, I made no distinction, in my second essay, between the Anti-Slavery Society and its Auxiliaries. Not a few of the meetings, to which I refer, were got up, obviously to oppose Anti-Slavery measures: and the spirit, which characterized them all, was that of intolerance towards any action, in relation to our colored people, other than that of the Colonization Society. I am far from denying, that the Colonization Society has the right of defending itself against misrepresentation of its acts and character, come that misrepresentation from what source it will.—But, I do solemnly deny, that it has the right of assailing any mode whatever, which may be suggested or adopted for the abolition of slavery. I do solemnly affirm, that it never meddles with the question of slavery, without violating its Constitution. If the Society, unless it do meddle with this exciting question, be, as many, both of its friends and foes, seem to think it, too cold and too barren of interest to gain the public attention and support—then, let it die for the lack of that attention and support. An honest death will be a thousand fold better for it, than a life of fraud. The single Constitutional business of the Colonization Society is, to promote the emigration to another country of such of our free colored people, as wish to be the subjects of this emigration. Far am I from taking the ground, that the Constitution does not admit the sensibility of the Society to the moral influence, which it exerts. If it sees, in the successful prosecution of its object, a tendency to the abolition of slavery, it has a perfect right to rejoice in that tendency, and to draw from it fresh motives for the more vigorous prosecution of its object. It has neither more nor less liberty in this respect than other Benevolent Societies have: though, its peculiar circumstances require a more prudent and delicate exercise of that liberty. The Bible Society, for instance, cannot, without violating its Constitution, adopt a single measure for promoting the distribution of the publications of the American Tract Society: yet it may rejoice in the fact, that, from the affinity of these Heaven-born Societies, its own success is promotive of that of the Tract Society.

I am aware of the exceedingly provoking character of many of the assaults of the Anti-Slavery Society on the Colonization Society; and particularly do I remember, that it began its existence with a declaration of war against the Coloniza-

tion Society. (1) But no treatment, which it may receive, at the hands of the Anti-Slavery Society, can ever justify the Colonization Society in departing from its own Constitutional ground to retaliate on the Anti-Slavery Society. Hence to those, who ardently desire, that the Colonization Society should keep within its proper limits, it is very painful to see the pages of its periodical continuing from month to month to abound in the denunciation and ridicule of "immediate emancipation" and of other doctrines of the Anti-Slavery Society. I put the question to the gentlemen, who control this periodical: "What has the Colonization Society to do with 'immediate emancipation,' or 'gradual emancipation?'—in a word, what has it to do, but to mind its own business, and to cease entirely and forever from the offensive impertinence of meddling with that of others?" (2) If the Colonization Society should correct this grievous fault in itself, I should not despair of seeing even the Anti-Slavery Society reconciled to its existence. The Anti-Slavery Society is right, in regarding the Colonization Society, according to its practical character, rather than its Constitution; and it is not competent for the Colonization Society to attempt to vindicate itself by pleading, that its principles are better than its practice—its Constitution than its measures. And here let me add, that, in my judgment, the Anti-Slavery Society is bound to maintain an opposition to the Colonization Society, until it shall have corrected this grievous fault: but, this opposition must be intelligent and temperate, and awakened by the cause here stated, or some other sufficient cause. It must not be such an opposition, as is now waged against the Colonization Society—I will not say, by the Anti-Slavery Society, but by some of its members—one, in which reason has indeed a share, but the spirit of ignorance, and fanaticism, and inalienable hatred, a so much greater share, as to make the opposition unreasonable, boundless, violent, and implacable.

There is another and still greater fault, which I must charge upon the Colonization Society. To a very great extent, it "left" its "first love:" and although it has undergone a happy change in the last year, still it has not begun to regain that "first love." Mr. Birney says: "It will be admitted, I think by every one acquainted with the Society, that it originated in feelings of kindness towards the colored people." But this kindness, in which Finley and his associates laid the foundations of the Society; this kindness, which filled young Gurley's pure and generous bosom; and, under the impulses of which, the beloved Ashmun sacrificed one of the noblest lives ever offered upon the altar of benevolence;—this kindness ceased in a great measure, to influence the counsels, and to characterize the spirit, of the Colonization Society. Statesmen, whose characters had been formed upon prudential maxims and the cold lessons of political economy: slaveholders, who thought quite as much of the profits of slave labor, as of the obligations they were under to the African race;—considerable numbers of such persons had come to interest themselves in the Society: and that ambitious spirit in the Society, for which I have in some measure accounted, was of course, very ready to court the favor and accession of this description of persons. No wonder then, if, under their influence, and under the influence which the Society employed to enlist them, its original benevolence was found to give way to a policy, which studied the advantages of the whites and the political and economical interests of the nation, rather than the welfare of the poor negro. I will not say, that it was a policy, which sacrificed the negro: but, I will say, that, in this policy, his interests were made secondary and subservient to the promotion of other objects: and, I will say, that, inasmuch as the Society was instituted to do good to the negro, it was treachery for it to give in to this policy.

I have thus admitted another substantial ground of complaint against the Colonization Society: and I recollect no other reasons for making war on it, which are not either frivolous or unfounded. Those among them, which are most plausible, and on which most stress is laid, will now be brought into view.

"The Society favors, or is indifferent to the crime of rum-drinking in its Colony." Great use has been made of this groundless charge to excite the public indignation against the Society. But, who can believe, that the wise and good men, who direct the affairs of the Society, can have any disposition or interest to see its Colony otherwise than advancing in temperance and every other virtue?

The Colonization Society is opposed on the ground, that "its members are prejudiced against the colored people of this country." I admit, that they are thus prejudiced—wickedly prejudiced. But, is this prejudice peculiar to them? Have they more of it than their countrymen generally have? It is even alleged, that the Society was founded in this prejudice. I am glad, that Mr. Birney testifies to

the contrary. That the dear men, who projected the Colonization Society, were actuated to do so, by their prejudice against our colored people, instead of the purest benevolence towards them, is for those to believe, who have the effrontery to assert it. It is alleged too, that the Society has been carried on from the first, in the spirit of this prejudice; and impliedly, that it is indebted to the promptings of this prejudice for the tens of thousands of dollars and the hundreds of thousands of prayers, which devoted Christians have given to it. The bare statement of this charge is enough to convince good minds of its falsity and baseness. That the members of the Society, as well as their countrymen, have this prejudice against the man of color, I have already admitted. But, to have it said, that this prejudice moved them to make their generous and self-denying efforts on his account; and, above all, to have this said by so many, who never contributed a penny, nor, until they joined in the modern chorus against the Colonization Society, ever opened their lips in his behalf, is really past endurance. I may confess for myself, that I have a prejudice against the loathsome drunkard, who lies perishing by the way side: but, it surely does not become those, who pass him by with callous hearts, to ascribe to prejudice in me the kindness, in which I give him a pallet of straw in my kitchen—because I do not take him to my parlor and give him a feather bed. Admit, if you please, that, but for their prejudice against the negro, the members of the Society would have done far more and better for him, than they have done: and, still, I must abhor the imputation, that, what they have done, has been done in consequence of that prejudice. What generous mind would not conclude, that the good was done in spite of, rather than in conformity with the prejudice?—and how unenviable the heart, which could refuse to rejoice in the victory, measured though it may be, which, in such a case, benevolence achieves over the selfish and hateful affections!

But, it may be said, if it be unfair to ascribe to this prejudice against the negro the good, which the Colonization Society has sought to do for him; it is nevertheless true, that the operations and the very existence of the Society go to strengthen the prejudice in the community at large—in that vast majority, who, as they are not doing any thing for the negro, are, therefore, doing nothing to counteract their prejudice against him. Most persons, it is said, do, whether right or wrong, take such views of the Colonization Society—of its imputed prejudice against our colored population—as to confirm thereby the like prejudice in themselves. Whilst I am constrained to admit, that there is no little truth in this position, I am bold to affirm, that these erroneous views of the character of the Society are principally owing to the misrepresentations of it by its modern enemies. I say principally—not entirely—for two other causes of these erroneous views occur to me. One is, that there are some minds—minds of a base order, whose grovelling views of the noblest object impart their own complexion to it, and bring it down to the level of their own baseness: and where such minds cherish a prejudice against the negro, I doubt not, that their perverted views of the Colonization Society—even of its legitimate and happiest operations—may serve to confirm that prejudice. In all that the Colonization Society does, they cannot conceive, that it is affected with any other feelings towards the man of color, than those, which enter into, and make up their own wicked prejudice against him: and they, therefore, look at the Society, but to indulge this prejudice. The other cause of these erroneous views, which confirm the prejudice against the negro, I do, for the honor of the Colonization Society, most deeply lament. The first and second present the Society to us, as but the innocent occasion of the evil. This, however, is of a different character, and shows the positive agency of the Society in promoting the prejudice.—Let me add, that I am not here admitting another just ground of complaint against the Society. It is one of those, which I have previously admitted. In that heartless and calculating policy, which, we see, has soiled the pure benevolence of its original character and earliest years, the Society is the guilty cause of encouraging the popular undervaluation and scorn of the man of color. The language, which this policy dictated, is to be found upon many, very many of those pages of the Society's publications, which tell about the free person of color being inevitably a nuisance, whilst among ourselves; about the impossibility of his ever being elevated on our shores; and about the invincibility even to the Christian Religion itself, of the white man's prejudice against him. That this language has proved a great drawback upon the interest in the welfare of our colored population, awakened by the Society throughout the nation, I shall never deny.

The objections to the Colonization Society, which we have now considered,

spring mainly, if not entirely, from the abuse and mismanagement of the Institution, rather than from its nature. But, these are not of that class of objections to the Society, which its soundest opponents urge in favor of its abandonment. They are too liberal and candid to insist, that the Society should be rejected, because of its corrigible faults; and especially, since they see, that these faults are in a process of correction; and that the Society, since its last Annual Meeting, has been getting back towards its true Constitutional ground, and is beginning to reanimate itself with that spirit of unmingled benevolence, which Finley, and Mills, and Ashmun, and kindred souls breathed into its early operations. These better reasoners claim, that the Society should be given up on the far more suitable grounds of what they deem to be its essential, inherent, and therefore, incorrigible faults.—Their belief is, that, modify the Society as you will, and yet these faults will still pertain to it; and will make its operations, and even its existence, injurious to the interests of the colored man, both here and in Africa. Of course, when conducting the argument with them, I am at liberty to regard the Society, as having already cast off all its remediable errors, and as having become as perfect, as from the nature of the Institution, man's wisdom and benevolence can make it.

Before examining the objections, that are raised to the nature of the Colonization Society, let me inquire, why such a Society must exist, and operate, necessarily to the disadvantage of the colored population, in this country?—and, also, why Africa must be harmed by it? The interest, which the Society has awakened in behalf of the African race—the thousands it has aroused to labor for the redemption of that race—certainly prove no such necessity. Where then can that necessity be found? It cannot be inferred from what the Society has done. It is to be found alone in that *a priori* theory of the Society, which its opponents have constructed. Gain from them the admission, that the Society was not founded in the prejudice against our people of color; and they will nevertheless maintain, that it must augment that prejudice, because its very plan implies, that this people cannot be elevated here. In this, we have one of their leading objections to the nature of the Society. In attempting to dispose of it, we will admit, that the plan of the Society does imply what it is here charged with implying;—and then does it follow, that it is fairly taxable with the authorship of any share of this prejudice? The good men, who projected the Society, saw, in their own country, a class of persons, who, though nominally free, were cursed with the mockery of freedom; were persecuted and down-trodden; and were studiously precluded by the laws, and by sentiments and customs, even stronger than the laws, from improving their condition. With hearts bleeding with compassion for these wretched countrymen, and supplicating God for His direction, they were led to the attempt of providing on a foreign shore an asylum for such of these victims of prejudice, as might choose to go to it:—an asylum, where, unfettered and unawed by the humiliating relations, which they bore towards their superiors here, and where, no longer opposed by wicked laws, they would have scope for the play of their energies, and for raising themselves to the level of men. Can it be, that this kindness, so pure and so rational, did harm to those who were its objects?—or, that it had an injurious effect upon any of their race? Can it be, that the depravity of the whites was so great, as to avail itself of this kindness to strengthen the prejudice, which they entertained against their colored brethren? It was even so, says the Anti-Slavery Society. The wicked feeling in the white man's breast, says that Society, which would not permit the negro to rise by his side, was gratified and strengthened by this prospect of getting rid of him; and thence the poor negro was made the object of fresh hatred and persecution, to multiply his inducements for quitting the land which abhorred him. That there were instances, in which this kindness had no better effect than is here charged upon it, I know too much of the extreme depravity of some minds to doubt. But how can I think so badly of my white countrymen, as to suppose, that a majority, or, indeed, any considerable portion of them could so pervert this kindness;—or, even, that they could be insensible to it, and close their hearts against all the merciful and blessed influences, which such kindness produces? There is but one way, says the Anti-Slavery Society, to subdue the prejudice, which will not let our man of color rise, save on condition of his expatriation: and that is, to resist it, and to suffocate it, by pressing back upon it the object of its loathing. In my judgment, the Colonization Society adopted a far better course in yielding to this prejudice: for that very yielding produces moral influences to melt it away. I see the cruel husband thrusting his wife from his door, and bolting it against her. I must, according to this doctrine of the Anti-Slavery Society, still my compassion for

her. I must not take her under my roof, and soothe her aching heart; lest, in so doing, I should be humoring and strengthening the husband's hatred. Now, though it were true, that the policy, which would take up the wife and force open the door, and throw her back on her angry husband, might have the good effect of abating his evil dispositions towards her, by discouraging his indulgence of them; yet, it is a policy, which operates to the benefit of the husband, at far too great an expense to his poor wife: and the philosophy, which can adopt it, is of quite too Spartan and iron a character to be resorted to by any, but persons of strong nerves and controllable sensibilities. The humane treatment, however, which has been alluded to, is better every way, than the rigorous course with which it stands in contrast. Not only is it better for the unhappy subject of it; but the influences, which would flow forth from my acts of kindness to the helpless, outraged wife over the community at large, and reaching, perhaps, the heart of the husband himself, would produce a hundred fold happier effects, than would the unfeeling remedy we have been contemplating. They, who object to our listening to those of our colored brethren, who ask us to help them remove to a foreign land, from the persecutions which they suffer in their own, are manifestly led into error, by fixing their eyes exclusively on the indulgence, which this removal is charged with affording to the prejudice under consideration. But, even if it were granted to these objectors, that this removal, in itself considered, is suited to strengthen that prejudice, yet, it is not granted to them to overlook the moral influences which would flow from the circumstances and consequences of this removal, and be so powerful to dispel that prejudice; nor to overlook the inhumanity of refusing the entreated aid, in the removal—an inhumanity, which would harden the public heart, and do more to strengthen the prejudice in question, than would the retreat before that prejudice of every negro in the land.

But, it will be said, that my premises are not all true; and, that none of our colored people ask to be removed to Africa. The old charge, that the Colonization Society removes to Africa those, who are unwilling to go there, will be reiterated. An assertion of Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, before the last Annual Meeting of the Society, is generally quoted to sustain this charge. Mr. Breckinridge's Christian boldness, admirable as it is, does not surpass his love of truth. He utters nothing, which he does not believe to be true. But, I have good reason for supposing, that he was entirely misinformed, when he was told that certain emigrants to Liberia were coerced thither: or, if there were compulsion in the case, least of all can I believe, that the Society had any hand in it, or even suspected it. Mr. B. does not, however, in terms, implicate the Society in it. What is there, I pray, in the character of the honorable and pious men, who conduct the affairs of the Society, to justify the suspicion, that they could be guilty of such baseness and wickedness; and of such a violation of the very letter of its Constitution?—and, as they desired to build up their Colony, what policy could have prompted them to send men to it, who were unwilling to go, and who would of course, be destructive malcontents in it?—and to do this too, when there were hundreds and thousands of others, who were anxious to go? But, we are told on the authority of Dr. Cox, whose eminence both for genius and piety, I take great pleasure in conceding, of the “unanimous opposition of the colored people of this country” to emigrate to Africa; and that the Colonization Society is therefore “annihilated.” The Society still lives, however: and lives too in new beauty and promise: and the Doctor was, therefore, mistaken in the premises, whence he inferred its death. But the Doctor probably meant no more than this; and, if so, he is nearly right—that the colored people would all rather remain here than go to Africa, could they but enjoy the privileges, which they desire, and to which the Doctor and I equally think, that they are entitled. He surely meant no more than this; for he knows, that great numbers of them are kept from going to Africa, by nothing, but the want of means to get there; and, if it be but to escape from the white man's prejudice against them, that they are willing to go, he surely would not blame the Society for this prejudice; and, as surely, he is not the man to commend the worse than stoic philosophy, of which we have just been speaking, and which would continue these wretched fellow-men within the withering reach of this prejudice, lest by removing them beyond it, it should be humored and strengthened. Because if benevolently aids in removing some of our colored people out of the reach of that prejudice, which demands their expulsion from the country, Doctor Cox would no more think of loading the Society with the sin of that prejudice, than he would of implicating me in the sin of the husband's hatred, because, instead of forcing his

wife upon his presence, I adopted the more humane and Christian policy of "giving place to wrath," and of doing the best I could for her in her outcast condition.

We will now proceed to the examination of another reason why, in the judgment of its opponents, the Society must exist and operate, to the injury of the colored people of this country. Admit, it is said, that the Colonization Society is a benevolent Institution, and in good hands; and that it is doing good and will continue to do good to Africa:—it nevertheless should be given up, because, from its very nature, it stands in the way of the objects of the Anti-Slavery Society, and interferes with its efforts to benefit the people of color in this country. The members of the Anti-Slavery Society, who make this concession of the merits of the Colonization Society, and yet maintain, that the one Institution obstructs the progress of the other, are surely not aware of the unfavorable inference, which they leave to be drawn of the character of their own Society. If the Colonization Society is a Heaven-blessed means of doing good to any portion of the human family, then it does not interfere with any other like means. Such a collision is not to be met with in the perfect and harmonious arrangements of Providence. If it does good to Africa, I believe, that I have the warrant of those arrangements for saying, that it is not only not interfering with any other system of beneficence whatever; but, that it is promotive of every other; and cannot innocently be viewed with jealousy—much less marked for destruction. Let the member of the Anti-Slavery Society, who concedes this good character to the Colonization Society, and nevertheless perceives a collision between the two Institutions, examine into the character of his own Society for the guilty causes of that collision. If ever the American Bible Society, still acknowledging the merits of its sister Institutions, and their usefulness in their respective departments of benevolence, shall nevertheless suppose, that there is a jarring between itself and them, it will then be high time for that noble Institution to search itself for the causes of this jarring; to repent of them; and to cease from looking for discord among the established harmonies of Providence. So, if the Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies are both good Institutions, their influences will be mutually beneficial, instead of injurious. Whatever good the one may do to Africa or to the free people of color in this country, will be so much advantage to the cause of the other; and all the blessings, which the Anti-Slavery Society may bring to the slave, and all the success which may attend its labors, will proportionably facilitate the objects of the Colonization Society.—If they are, indeed, both good Societies, and there be, in the view of some of their members, an apparent contrariety in their influences, it probably arises from some misapprehension of each other's objects and tendencies; or from some false position, which the one has taken towards the other. This contrariety, existing alone in their shortsightedness, will soon disappear: time and truth will soon dispel the mists in which ignorance and passion have unhappily enveloped the subject; and the welcome fact, that these two Societies constitute no exception to that universal accordance of all good things, which is the settled order of Providence, will be brought fully to the light.

If the views, here presented, are just, and the Institutions are both good, as we have supposed them to be, then the opinion, that the Anti-Slavery Society will lack its necessary measure of support, because of the great favor shown to the other Society, and because of the many names of moral power, which it enrolls, is groundless. I was not a little surprised, a short time since, to find one of the very ablest advocates of the Anti-Slavery Society advancing this opinion in a public assembly. It is an opinion, which, in my judgment, has no little prevalence, and works great injury to the Colonization Society: and, therefore, great pains should be taken to expose its fallacy. [To be continued.]

NOTES.

1. In this latter respect, the Anti-Slavery Society beats even Hannibal himself; for he was nine years old, before he swore eternal hatred against the Romans.—Had it but been the *power*, instead of the *disposition* to destroy, with which the Society was born, its origin would have borne no mean resemblance to the splendid birth of the Goddess, who sprung armed *cap-a-pie* from the brain of Jupiter.

See the paragraph in the Declaration of the Anti-Slavery Society, referring obviously to the Colonization Society, and stigmatizing the voluntary emigration, which it promotes by so honorable a generosity and self-denial, as a "delusive, cruel and dangerous scheme of expatriation."

2. No person understands better, than does the Rev. Leonard Bacon, the true Constitutional ground and character of the Colonization Society: and the following

language, in his letter published in the African Repository, December, 1833, is such, as might have been expected from his pen :

"I hope, therefore, that no effort will be made to bring the Society to any new position, as it respects slavery. The *members* of the Society are, of course, at liberty and have always felt themselves at liberty, not only to adopt and express any opinions on slavery, which to them seem reasonable, but to employ whatever measures are lawful and expedient for accelerating the abolition of slavery. Of that liberty, I, as an individual, shall continue to avail myself.—I ask not the Colonization Society to become responsible for my opinions; nor can I believe, that it ought to be responsible for any opinions whatever, in relation to such a subject. I say 'any opinions whatever;' for, while I have had in view more particularly, in the course of these remarks, that class of our friends, who wish to see a little more *anti-slavery* written on the front of our proceedings, I have also had in view those, who perhaps may be desirous of leading the Society to condemn, by a solemn resolution, the principles of certain abolitionists. The recent attacks of some Southern politicians may influence some of our friends, in that quarter, to imagine, that a disclaimer, and something more than an abstract disclaimer of all abolitionism, is demanded of the Society, at this juncture. Let me, then, in closing this communication, record my serious conviction, that the dignity and usefulness of the Society require it to stand entirely aloof from *all* opinions about the mode of extinguishing slavery. Members and contributors may pursue what course they please; the Society takes no cognizance of their principles, their motives, or their actions.—The same argument, which convinces me of the Society's interest and obligation to commit itself *for* no scheme of abolition, convinces me also of its interest and obligation to commit itself *against* none. It would be as right on the part of the Society, and as wise, and as magnanimous, to yield to the swaggering of the Liberator, as it would be to be awed into a protest by the fanaticism of the Columbia Telescope."

TO OUR READERS.

We use the occasion of issuing the present number of the African Repository to say a few words concerning the purpose and conduct of that work.

Its objects, as announced by the Managers of the American Colonization Society in its Prospectus, were to

"Furnish the public with accurate information concerning the plans and prospects of their Institution—give a minute account of its operations, and of the condition and progress of the Colony—communicate any new and interesting intelligence which may be received, relating to the geography, natural history, manners, and customs of Africa; and admit into its pages, such essays as may be thought calculated to advance the interests of the Colony, or the cause of African improvement, as well as select passages from authors who have already written on this subject; and important extracts from the reports of such foreign associations as are making exertions to suppress the Slave Trade or relieve the African race."

Of a work so comprehensive in its nature, and so various in its details, no monthly number of thirty-two pages could be expected to carry out the full design. All that candid criticism could reasonably exact—all that editorial diligence could accomplish,—was that no part of the general scheme should be lost sight of for any considerable time; and that such topics as might be excluded by others from any given number, should in their turn become engrossing subjects of attention. To this rule, the AFRICAN REPOSITORY, now in the eleventh year of its existence, has so far been conformed, that no volume of it can, it is believed, be selected, which does not exhibit fuller information on the aggregate of heads named in the Prospectus, than any other book in our language of equal size.

The attempt to reach this result has been attended, of course, with the inconvenience of offending particular tastes. Like the candidate for universal favor, in the Fable of the Old Man and the Ass, we may often have had the fortune to please nobody; but unlike him, we have the consolation, if it be one, of reflecting that we have never attempted to please every body. Avoiding this thankless and hopeless task, we have simply striven to understand and perform our duty to the great cause of which this Journal is an humble exponent. Of any errors in the conception or discharge of this duty, we shall always be glad to be suitably admonished; and on being convinced of their existence shall endeavour to correct them.

In making this pledge, which is made in all candor and humility, we take leave, however, to say that we by no means expect to acquire the power of adapting the Repository to any standard which any one of our numerous readers may in his own mind have prescribed for it. "Essays calculated to advance the interests of the Colony, or the cause of African improvement," must sometimes be postponed for our own inferior compositions concerning "the plans and prospects" of the Colonization Society; and, on the other hand, original matter must sometimes be withheld, to make room for selected articles entitled to a place in a work professing to be a "*Repository*" of valuable information, historical or argumentative, connected with Africa. When the Colonization cause is so assailed as to require prompt defence, that space will probably be occupied in controversy which some readers would prefer to see devoted to intelligence "relating to the geography, natural history, manners and customs of Africa." Faithful information "of the condition and prospects of the Colony" will continue to be, as it has heretofore been, a subject of primary attention in this "*Colonial Journal*." And, as some have complained that every number does not contain matter corresponding to this title, we now respectfully remind that class of objectors, that we publish all such information, if believed to be authentic, as promptly as we can do after receiving it; but that when we have it not, we cannot impart it, for we are not so partial to facts as to *make* them.* It may sometimes happen that the appearance of African news in the Repository is delayed for a month in consequence of its arrival *before* the *distribution* but *after* the *printing* of the Repository; and it happens yet oftener that such news is old as to date, though recent as to the time of its reception in the United States. Our general rule in the arrangement of matter is to prefer immediate subjects, and especially Colonial news, to those which, in technical language, "will keep."

For several months past the African Repository has, it is admitted and regretted, been issued and distributed with less promptitude than is desirable. This irregularity has proceeded from causes temporary in their nature, and not easily controlled. Means have been taken, affording, it is believed, a sufficient guaranty that no just cause will hereafter exist for complaints on that score.

* It is said, that when a politician of former times once boasted in a Legislative assembly that he was "a plain, *matter-of-fact* man," another politician, addressing the presiding officer, replied "Yes, Sir, I know it. I know the gentleman is a *matter-of-fact* man, for when he has'nt got a fact he *makes* one."

At the conclusion of the tenth volume it was mentioned that a copious Index to the whole ten volumes had been prepared for the Press. It will appear so soon as other engagements of the Publisher may enable him to print it, and will, it is hoped, be found useful to the patrons of the Repository, especially to such as possess the work from its commencement. Even to others it will not be without advantage, as several of its leading heads are in the nature of a Digest. A similar Index to the Annual Reports and Journals of the Annual Meetings of the Colonization Society has been prepared, and has already been published at the end of the Eighteenth and last Annual Report.

ADDRESS TO THE COLONISTS.

The following Address has been prepared and transmitted to Liberia, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society:

To the Citizens of Liberia.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society, with an affectionate concern for the prosperity of the Colony, invite the special attention of the citizens of Liberia to a few considerations.

The Managers have, from its origin, regarded the Colony of Liberia with the deepest interest. Thousands of the wise, the benevolent, and the pious, throughout the United States, have so regarded it. Their interest in it continues unabated.— They still hope, and believe, that it will prove an asylum of freedom for the colored people in this country, and that it will impart civilization and Christianity to the degraded and miserable population of Africa. They look to Liberia as to a blessed light of hope and promise to Africa and her children throughout the world.

The Managers trust that the Colonists will act worthy of those principles which animated the founders of the Colony, and many of the early settlers who so cheerfully exposed themselves to sufferings, and dangers, and death. They have not looked with indifference upon the trials which the early emigrants to Africa endured with a fortitude springing not from insensibility, but from a noble devotion to the great interests of their race. While the Managers have felt that difficulties and calamities were, in any attempt to plant a Christian Colony on the African shore, not wholly to be avoided, they have desired and endeavored, as far as possible, to prevent their occurrence. Nor will they cease to do all in their power, to promote the security and prosperity of the settlers in Liberia.

The Managers cannot, however, impress too deeply upon the minds of the citizens of Liberia, the truth, that their success and happiness depend mainly upon themselves. To each, and all the Colonists, would the Managers say, your own interests, the most precious interests of your posterity, and to a great extent, of your race, are by Providence entrusted principally to your own hands. Be temperate, industrious, united, public-spirited, and religious, and your best hopes will be realized. You will build up even in a dark and Pagan land, free, and Christian and glorious institutions, which shall stand forever. You will be venerated by all succeeding ages as the founders of a Nation, in which knowledge, and liberty, and pure religion shall live forever.

The Managers have heard with inexpressible regret, that a spirit of dissention and insubordination has recently been manifested by some individuals in the Colony. They would solemnly warn the settlers against the indulgence of this spirit. Its effects, should it be permitted to prevail in the Colony, will be more fatal to its character, and more subversive of its prosperity, than famine, pestilence, or the

hostility of savage foes. The Managers would then urge the citizens of Liberia, as they value their own peace, the respect of mankind or the blessing of God, to banish utterly and forever from among them, all strife and discord, and to unite in a firm support of the Government and Laws.

The Managers hope, at an early day, to transmit in a printed form to the Colony, a brief code of Laws, adapted to the circumstances of the settlers, and which shall remove any doubt and perplexity which may arise from the imperfection of the present legal system.

The Managers have been gratified to know, that Agriculture is receiving the special attention of the Colonists. They hope it will be prosecuted with the utmost energy and perseverance, and that no settler will consider the Colony as truly prosperous, until it has within itself ample means of subsistence, not only for its own population, but for such emigrants as may, from time to time, seek a home within its limits.

A system of education, extending its benefits to every child in the Colony, the Managers regard as of vital importance. They hope it will be so regarded by every Colonist.

The Managers cannot conclude this short address, without reminding the citizens of Liberia, that great responsibilities rest upon them; that the friends of Africa in the United States and other lands, are watching their progress, and that upon the success of the enterprise in which they in common with all the friends of this great cause, are engaged, depends in no small degree, the hopes of the people of color, both in America and in Africa.

MR. BURR'S LEGACY.

It will be seen by the subjoined article, that Mr. Burr's legacy to this Society, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, to be valid. The amount of this bequest, is five thousand dollars; and seven years have passed away since the death of the benevolent testator. Yet longer delay in the payment of the money may take place; as the defeated party has moved for a rehearing. The motion is to be argued the last week in April next.

The Society have not yet received the avails of their interest as co-residuary legatees of the estate of the late Mr. Ireland of New Orleans. The amount, it is estimated, will range from *ten to fifteen* or *even to twenty* thousand dollars.

From the New York Observer.

In the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont at the last term held in Manchester, the case of Burr's Will was brought on and disposed of. The case was shortly this:

Joseph Burr, formerly a wealthy inhabitant of Manchester, Vermont, in his last will and testament, left several legacies to the treasurers of different pious and charitable institutions, for the uses and purposes of the Societies, viz. of the American Bible Society, the American Home Missionary Society, the American Tract Society, and the American Colonization Society.

The Treasurers presented to the executors of the will their claims on behalf of their respective Societies. The residuary legatees under the will, also claimed the money of the executors on the ground, that these Societies were voluntary associations, and that the bequests to them, were therefore void, both at law and in equity.

The executors exhibited their bill on the equity side of the Court, in order to settle the construction of the will, and called upon the respective claimants to interplead and have their claims adjusted.

The Court decided that the bequests to these different Societies, though voluntary associations, not incorporated, were good in equity as bequests to *charitable uses*. That the law of charitable uses, in England, is not derived from the statute

of 43d Elizabeth, commonly called the statute of charitable uses, but existed independently of that statute, and that the Court of Chancery can protect and enforce bequests to voluntary associations instituted for definite charitable purposes, under its general equity jurisdiction.

The Court further gave it as their opinion, that even if the jurisdiction of chancery over bequests to voluntary associations for charitable purposes, has grown out of the statute of 43d Elizabeth, yet the principles of the cases decided in England since that statute, are in the main, applicable to our situation, and are therefore to be regarded as part of the Local Common Law of Vermont.

The Court decreed the legacies to be paid over to the Treasurers of the Societies. The cause was argued by M. L. Bennett of Manchester, Vt.—and G. Wood of New York, on behalf of the Societies, and J. S. Robinson and — Smith of Vermont, for the residuary legatees.

WILLIAM TURPIN'S WILL.

Mr. WILLIAM TURPIN, who recently died in the city of N. York, and had resided there for the last nine years of his life, was formerly of Charleston in South Carolina. The circumstances of his dying possessed of a large fortune and without children, excited a general curiosity concerning his will, which the New York Journal of Commerce has gratified. We extract the following particulars from it, on the subject:—

“Before he came to the North, he freed all his slaves, and there is observable on the Will a very special regard for the interests of those of them who survive, as well as the colored race generally.

The will is dated April 20th, 1833. It covers eight pages of double length, and is in a plain and steady hand, though written by the testator himself, in his eightieth year. It begins by very liberal bequests of real estates and other property to his freed blacks, remaining in Charleston. In its progress, a very large number of nephews, nieces, cousins and other relations, are named, in general, with such bequests as will gladden their hearts if in any need of assistance. Several will receive what may well be considered fortunes, and two or three are mentioned with small sums, just to show that they were not forgotten. Of the numerous items, however, those below are all which will particularly interest the public.

To his faithful ‘friend and freed black man’ Joseph Thomas Turpin, the stores and 1st No. 18, South street, now leased for 900 dollars per annum. Also the lot and house, No. 271 Bowery. Also the lot and four story brick store, No. 159, South street. Also the lot and three story brick house, No. 253, Front street.—These estates are worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

To Judah Jackson, a free black girl, and her brother, Edward Butler, the house and lot, No. 371, Broadway, now leased at 400 dollars.

To his freed black man, Lund Turpin, a Methodist preacher, 1000 dollars.

To twenty-one slaves, set free by the will of his partner, Thomas Wadsworth, in 1799, 8000 dollars, ‘as a proper remuneration for their services when slaves to Wadsworth and Turpin.’

To Peter Williams, a colored man and Episcopal clergyman, 500 dollars.

Executors, Francis Depau, Isaac Lawrence, Morris Robinson, Willet Hicks, Barnabus Brown, of Chenango county, Peleg Brown and Wm. Turpin, Jr. of Charleston. Attached to the will is a schedule of the value of the property, stated at cost for real estate and par for stocks. The aggregate is as follows:

Personal estate,	\$144,000
Real estate in South Carolina,	70,000
Real estate in New York,	115,000
Total	\$329,000

The actual value of the property, at this time, cannot, we presume, be less than half a million of dollars.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 26, 1835.

DEAR SIR:

I herewith enclose my annual subscription, to Mr. Smith's plan, in aid of the funds of your Society. I wish that my means would justify a great enlargement of this contribution. The late trials through which the Society has passed, have illustrated its excellence and strengthened its claims. The scheme has become more firmly rooted by reason of the storm that has beaten against it: and I trust the Providence of God will sustain this blessed Institution, until Africa throughout all her coasts shall rejoice in the light and purity of the gospel of salvation, and her wandering children shall hail the day of their redemption from bondage and sin.

Yours very truly,

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary A. C. S.*

EMIGRANTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following is an extract from a letter from R. S. FINLEY, Esq. Agent of the Colonization Society, dated New-Orleans, March 5, 1835:

"The brig Rover left this port yesterday for Liberia, with 71 emigrants, all of whom were from the State of Mississippi, except three, who were from this city. For intelligence, useful knowledge, moral worth and property, they are probably much superior to any company that have ever left this country for Liberia. Their embarkation excited great interest amongst the white population and the free people of color. Indeed, I have never witnessed, any where, the same deep and extensive interest on the subject of African Colonization as I have witnessed within the last two months in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. The cause is here gloriously triumphant. A large number of the free colored people of this city have signified their intention to emigrate to the Colony, and among them, a man of excellent character, said to be worth from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.— Among those who have applied for a passage in the next expedition, are the servants emancipated by the will of the late *William H. Ireland*, of this place, who left a large legacy to the Colonization Society.

"The 32 emigrants expected from Kentucky, did not arrive in time. I have written to Mr. MILLS, the Agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, that he had better apply to you to have them sent out with the recaptured Africans.

"A gentleman, in this vicinity, who owns 150 slaves, and intends sending them all to Liberia, informed me the other day, that all that were old enough could read fluently."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

Extracts of a letter from the Rev. JOHN SEYS, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dated MONROVIA, LIBERIA, W. Africa, October 24. 27.

It is said, however, by the intimate friends and associates of the deceased, [Rev. Mr. Searl and C. H. Webb] that in the exercise of their ardent zeal to do

good, they took a great deal of fatiguing and unnecessary labor, walking miles in the heat of the day, and exposing themselves very late at night to the inclement atmosphere. My own health has been excellent since my arrival, with the exception of part of one day. The climate appears thus far to be quite congenial to my constitution, and in fact I seem to breathe my native air. While on the one hand I conceive it my duty to the Church, to my family, and to God, to use every possible precaution to preserve health, watching with the utmost vigilance the slightest change in the system, and acting accordingly;—on the other, I cannot conscientiously neglect any known duty which devolves upon me in my very responsible relation to the Church of Christ, through fear that in fulfilling it I may contract disease. I am pleased, much pleased, with Monrovia and its inhabitants. Every thing exceeds my most sanguine expectations. I see vegetables and fruit trees with which I have been intimately acquainted all my life, surpassing in luxuriance any thing I ever saw in either of the fifteen West India Islands, which I have resided in and visited.

I find the people intelligent, kind and hospitable. Our little Society of 73 members appear generally to be walking worthy of their high vocation, and the faithfulness and zeal of the preachers are a source of much encouragement to the missionary. I have been much gratified while endeavoring to preach to large and attentive congregations the truth as it is in Christ, and in attending their prayer meetings, class meetings, and other means of grace. I called a meeting of the quarterly conference of the Monrovia station yesterday afternoon, presented my official appointment to the charge of the Liberia mission, during the absence of brother Spaulding, and was very cordially received, and handsomely and affectionately welcomed by them. I endeavored in a few brief remarks to exhort them to a holy life and union among themselves, assured them of the sincere affection of their brethren in America, and the deep interest which the Church at home feel for their prosperity. We had an affecting time; and while I listened to the account given by several of the brethren, at my particular request, of the state of the societies in other parts of the conference, the wants of the people, the Macedonian cry sounding from every direction—missionaries anxiously desired, application after application for schools, I wept in the fulness of my soul at the remembrance of our Lord's words, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." Surely this is an interesting field, and an effectual door opened into the heart of long neglected, benighted Africa.

October 27.—Since writing the above, I have visited Millsburg and Caldwell.—I went up on Friday, in company with Dr. Skinner, the colonial physician, a gentleman whose indefatigable labors as a medical man, as well as missionary, have won the hearts of the people. We left Monrovia at half past one, in a boat rowed by six sturdy Kroomen, and were propelled on the smooth surface of the Stockton creek with much rapidity. It is amusing to the stranger to see these useful fellows tugging at their oars and accompanying each movement with a most vociferous and almost deafening song. After ascending the Stockton a few miles, the so much dreaded Mangrove swamps disappear, and the banks of the stream present a rich and luxuriant foliage, here and there interspersed with native villages. At the distance of eight miles from Monrovia, we stopped and dined at Caldwell. The most thickly settled part of this town is situated opposite the junction of the Stockton creek and the St. Paul's river. The land here is very fertile, the colonists appear to be industrious, and their neat little farms and gardens, and comfortable habitations afford a pleasing prospect to the stranger. At half past five we left Caldwell, and launched forth into the beautiful St. Paul's. This river is in some places three quarters of a mile wide, and the increasing luxuriance of the vegetation on its banks surpassed all I had expected to see. At nine we arrived at Millsburg, and were accommodated very comfortably at a house, which is at present the temporary residence of Governor Pinney whenever he visits Millsburg, and will be until a building which he is having erected there is completed. If I say I am pleased with Monrovia and Caldwell, I know not how to express myself in reference to this beautiful spot. Surely nature's God has been lavish in his bestowment of blessings on this favored part of Liberia. The soil is extremely productive. Here may be seen cultivated with a little pains, and certain success, plantains, sweet cassada, potatoes, yams, papaws, sugar cane, arrow root, excellent cotton, pine apples, and a great variety of beans, peas, and fruit, all of which grow to an astonishing height, and well repay the labor of the agriculturist. The colonists are in-

dustrious, and suffer much less from ill health than those who reside in Monrovia. Indeed those who on their arrival from America went up the river immediately, either did not take the fever at all, or had it very lightly. The next morning after my arrival I called our little society of 19 members together and preached to them. They have a meeting house, but it is very small, yet would answer well for a Sabbath school house, could we erect a larger one. Millsburg is about twenty-one miles from Monrovia, and is thus much on the way to King Boatswain's territory, which I intend to visit the first favorable opportunity that occurs, should the Lord in his mercy see fit to spare my life. Unless the Grand Bassa affords a more healthy location than Millsburg, I shall conclude it to be my duty immediately to return there, obtain a lot of land, which, were I to judge of the attention and friendship of Gov. Pinney, thus far, there will be no difficulty in doing; have it secured to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and erect a house, where my family and those who come after me may get acclimated with comparative security.

I will now say something more particularly on the subject of schools. By a late act of the court here, all public schools cease in November; the funds hitherto devoted to them, to be then appropriated to the erection of public buildings and improvements. The children of our people will be thus deprived of instruction.—Miss Farrington, though full of zeal and devotedness in the good cause, is rather in feeble health, and as yet has not undertaken a school. This has been owing to the want of a place to teach in, and one near enough to her place of board to admit of her walking to and from her school. In a week or two I hope to have the addition to the mission house completed so far as to accommodate her with a room, and then I shall open a school in our meeting house under her superintendence. Brother Burns, whom I find to be an amiable, pious, and well informed young man, will probably accompany me to Millsburg, where, as soon as practicable, I shall endeavor to organize a school under his care. Sister Sharp has been attacked with the fever of the climate, but slightly, and is now in tolerable health. Her services at Caldwell will be no doubt a blessing to the youth and children there. We have two more teachers on the ground already acclimated, members of our society, and well qualified, who may be profitably employed at New-Georgia and Grand Bassa, and I shall lose no time, with the blessing of God, in setting them all to work in this promising field.

Extracts of a letter from the Rev. JOHN SEYS, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dated Monrovia, December 5.

Since the date of my former letter, I have attended two quarterly meetings, one at Caldwell and the other at Millsburg, at both of which the Lord was present with his people, owning his word in the conviction of sinners, and speaking peace and pardon to those who diligently sought him. We have reason to believe from these marks of Divine favor, that the work of the Lord is about to revive in Liberia.—Our preachers are zealous and faithful in preaching the word, and the membership seem much engaged in the performance of their religious and Christian duties. I have put two schools in operation, one at New-Georgia among the recaptured Africans, where the desire to learn is so great that there are 20 children, 50 female and 28 male adults, attached to the school, and another at Edina, or Grand Bassa, composed of 43 children. These are taught by two acclimated members of our society, of whose faithfulness to their respective charges, from what I know and hear, I have every reason to be satisfied. I had intended brother Burns, who came out with me, to take a school at Millsburg, but several circumstances have led me since to alter my plans. There is a very strong desire among our people that he should be permitted to remain in Monrovia. He is decidedly better qualified to take charge of such a school as the materials in this town require, than any other male teacher we have. I design then, the Lord permitting, that with the beginning of the year, Miss Farrington (whose health is much better, particularly since her recent trip with me to Millsburg) and brother Burns shall commence a male and female school in Monrovia. Millsburg too is very providentially provided for.—Brother Harvey, a member of the conference, was stationed at that place at the last annual meeting, but in order to support his family, accepted of the charge of a public school at Caldwell, and as the expense of travelling here is very great, was not able to go to his station as often as was desirable. This public school has ceased, and he has accepted my offer to remove his family to Millsburg, take the school there at \$200, and as I shall reappoint him to that station, with the concurrence of

the Conference, which meets in January, this portion of the work will be well provided for. Brother Harvey is well qualified to teach a school. He has a good knowledge of English grammar, (which by the by is a rare qualification in these parts,) writes well, and from what I learned on the spot, will be very acceptable to the people.

Sister Sharp will soon be settled at Caldwell. I have now to inform you that I have been running the Society still more largely in debt. On Monday, the 10th ultimo, I purchased at public auction, for the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church in the United States, the dwelling house and lot, with all the out houses and improvements, of the late F. Devaney, Esq. for the sum of \$675, one-fourth part of which is to be paid down, or as soon as I obtain a deed for the premises, and the other three-quarters in three, six, and nine months. The situation is unquestionably one of the most healthy, if not quite the healthiest, in all Monrovia; so much so that the gentlemen who came out in the Jupiter, on the advice of Dr. Skinner, whose judgment all who know him place every confidence in, were induced to give an extravagant rent for it, and all have done well excepting two, whose very great imprudence caused their attacks to prove fatal. Gov. Pinney was very desirous to purchase the place, and told me so, but at the time of the sale was necessarily obliged to leave. It is considered by many to be worth, at least \$1,500; but the want of cash to meet the first instalment was a hindrance to those who bid against me from going higher than the sum for which it was sold. The lower story of the house is built of stone, and contains one large and pleasant room, with a smaller one annexed to it. In the upper story there are two bed rooms, one large and remarkably pleasant. The out houses consist of a room facing the street, which was occupied as a store by the late owner, and would answer well for either a study, bed room, or school room; a stone building in the yard well adapted for a store room; a good kitchen, to which access can be had by means of a paved pent house, without being exposed to the sun or rain; a well which supplies water during part of the year, and with some additional expenses may be sunk deeper; and a small brick building, intended for a poultry room or goat house. Added to all this, there is an orchard containing a greater variety of fruit trees than in any place in the town. Mr. Devaney seems to have taken great pains in this particular. We have tamarind trees, oranges, pomegranates, guavas, soursops, a very thriving young cinnamon tree, a grape vine, mango plant, African fig, papaws, limes, &c. &c.—growing luxuriantly in our new mission lot—beside room enough for a kitchen garden. I had previously made arrangements with Messrs. Roberts and Colston to get my bills cashed by them to enable me to meet the instalments, and as I did not design to occupy the building myself, being quite comfortable in the former mission house, I have rented the late purchase to brother James Brown for \$100 per annum, with this proviso in our contract, that immediately on the arrival of other missionaries, he is to vacate the premises. I hope that what I have done will meet your approbation, and that of the Board. Should it be otherwise, I can at any time dispose of the premises certainly for as much as I gave, and very probably for much more. In the mean time we are progressing with the addition to this house that brother Spaulding commenced. I have been occupying, for upward of two weeks, the new bed room I had offered Miss Farrington, as she preferred boarding with brother Brown in the late purchase. It appears to me very necessary that one of our missionaries, if it be possible, should live in Monrovia. It is our central point of action, and ought not to be given up. Now if when some one is appointed to the permanent superintendency, the lot falls to me to occupy the ground here, I believe I can retain my health as well in my present residence as any where else, as in the providence of God my constitution seems so well adapted to the climate. In that case the other house can be sold. Should I be sent to some other part of the field, the brother who resides in Monrovia can occupy the late purchase, and there will be no difficulty, provided a proper title to the land can be obtained, of selling the house which has proved so fatal to our former missionaries. I have been thus explicit and minute because I imagine it highly necessary that you should be acquainted with every thing connected with the mission, and then can you instruct us how to act accordingly.

I have not yet visited Bassa. Could not conveniently, with my engagements in other places. But I have written to, and heard from the brethren there. The house is progressing. I am to send glass and other necessaries by the first opportunity. There is a brother here who owns a house and lot at Millsburg, and who wishes to dispose of them, as he intends returning to America to try and effect

the emancipation of his family, who are slaves in Alabama. Permit me to recommend him to your notice. He will sell his premises for \$350. They are very cheap for this sum; and should it be thought advisable to get an establishment at Millsburg, which to me seems very desirable, this will be a good opportunity, and besides it will be serving him essentially. I shall write by him particularly when he is ready to sail.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. PINNEY to the Hon. WALTER LOWRIE.

MONROVIA, OCTOBER 28, 1834.

* * * * * The Colony remains quiet, but war rages among the nations at the north. I have directed Mr. Russwurm to make out a commission to some of the most respectable of the Colonists, with powers to proceed among them, with design to make a permanent peace. This will present an excellent opportunity for them to see, examine, and report upon the soil, and probability of finding a healthy place for the settlement of new emigrants. In the mean time we shall not forget the other great objects of the Board; but proceed forthwith, with every possible haste, to prepare a place for the Pennsylvania settlement; also, for New Albany. Secretary Russwurm will either accompany or follow in a very few days Mr. Seys, to view Bassa Cove, and report upon its advantages, if any, over Junk, for the contemplated settlement. According to their united report will be our course of action. Mr. Woodland, an enterprising citizen, has been directed to proceed to Junk, and clear land and prepare houses for such settlers as the Board may send out speedily. Pressed by the general wish for farms, your wishes being known to concur, I have directed the Public Surveyor to lot off farms on the whole course of the St. Paul's to Millsburg; likewise on Bushrod Island and at the Albany Settlement, behind Millsburg. There is, I am glad to say, an evident increase of attention to agriculture throughout the community, and, if fostered, may retrieve the Colonists from the effects of all that has been amiss in the past. The storehouse is rapidly completing. The schooner will be ready for sea again, I trust, in two weeks, new coppered, with new masts, rigging, and thoroughly repaired. I hope by her to obtain a supply of rice, and then intend to attempt a supply of horses and jacks from the Cape de Verd Islands. They would be invaluable, if once fairly introduced; and the object is too important to be left to individual enterprise—they are needed now. The ploughs and harrows sent by the Board, are lying idle for the want of them.* The expenses will not greatly exceed the profits which can be made, and are as the small dust of the balance, in comparison with the advantages which will probably result, successfully accomplished.

DECEMBER 6.

* * * * * The Commission to the interior consisted of Messrs. Whitehurst, Williams, and McGill, accompanied by a Missionary, Mr. Matthews. They have not been heard from but indirectly, and had made but little progress.—To-day the inhabitants of Monrovia had their curiosity excited by the entrance of a messenger from Boatswain, with fifty armed warriors. They have made their way down through the Goodah country, to bring a message from Boatswain to the Governor of the Colony. I deferred an audience until Monday. This occurrence will, however, further our object I doubt not, and be ordered for good. By an express this evening, I am informed by Dr. McDowell, Rev. C. Teage, and W. L. Weaver, Commissioners to purchase Bassa Cove, that they have secured the part belonging to King Joe Harris, containing about 700 acres, on the side of the St. John's immediately opposite Edina. The Pennsylvania Settlement will therefore be ready in about four weeks for Dr. Hawes's temperance servants to be land-holding freemen.

Mr. Russwurm declined acting, and Mr. Seys' health forbade him to act as Commissioner—hence the change from the appointment mentioned in a former paragraph. I feel ready, with all my heart, to enter into your plan of exploration, and were I at liberty, should esteem the present a most favorable opportunity for its commencement. The August number of the African Repository never reached

* Would it not be an excellent plan for every emigrant vessel, and others chartered by the Society, to touch at those Islands, and bring a few others, gradually increasing the number.

me, nor have the various numbers of the Herald and Missionary Chronicle come to hand. Pamphlets put up in small boxes of goods, &c. would not be so liable to miscarry. The opening of an interior road will require more money than we can command just now in the Colony, but, if funds or credit were here, it would be worthy an immediate attempt. The agitation and party spirit of the age has scattered some seeds amongst us here, and political storms lower at times. At present the sky is totally clear, and we hope the best for the future.

The most unpleasant fact I have to communicate, is the suspension for a time of schools. The motives tempting to this step were, the dissatisfaction as to the past method of teaching which prevailed generally in the community—the desire to appropriate all the public revenue to build a court house and jail. Do send a successor, and let me be free to enter the native village with the word of God.

I forgot, by the way, to state the fact, that several hundred Bibles and Testaments, Arabic, have arrived here from England very lately, a present from the British and Foreign Bible Society. They will give light to many a benighted soul. Some half a dozen were sent to King B. and other Chiefs, with the Commissioners.

DR. McDOWALL'S LETTER.

An interesting letter, written in September and October last, by Dr. Robert McDowall to Mr. Cresson of Philadelphia, has been published in several newspapers, and should have promptly appeared in the Repository, could we have found room for it. Dr. McD., it will be recollected, is the young colored physician educated at Edinburgh, who has been sent in his professional capacity to Liberia, by the American Colonization Society. Though two months have elapsed since the original appearance of the letter in this country, we are sure that a few extracts from it will be gratifying to our readers, and therefore insert them:—

On the morning of the 1st of August, we went on shore and were very kindly received by the Vice Agent, Mr. G. R. McGill, at the Agency House, Mr. Pinney, the Agent, being absent at New-Georgia, and in rather a bad state of health. With the place, I must say, I have, and we have all, been agreeably disappointed. Instead of finding a sorry, wretched looking place, inhabited by a sickly, discontented race of beings, I am glad to say, we found quite the opposite. After passing the bar and approaching towards the landing place, large and substantial *stone warehouses* met our view; and many very excellent though small trading vessels lay quietly reposing on the waters of the Montserado: nor was there any appearance of want of business; schooners loading and unloading; some building, others repairing; natives employed in weighing and carrying camwood, &c. into the warehouses.

On ascending the hill we were still more pleased with the commodious and very comfortable appearance of the houses. The people all looked happy and contented; nor have I, upon further acquaintance and examination into their state, found any reason to see why they should be otherwise, provided they are industrious, and the administration of the affairs of the Colony is judicious. The scheme of Colonization is indeed worthy of all your eloquence and all your enthusiasm. There are circumstances attending it, and materials here, which, like the colors of a painting or stones for a building, if seized and combined by a masterly hand, would produce as beautiful a picture, and as pleasing an edifice, as the philanthropist or the philosopher could wish to see. Even as it is now, I cannot describe what were my feelings, as I stood on a height of the Cape, and looked down on the dwellings of this Christian community, peacefully placed on the shores of Africa, and remembered that but a few years ago where savages and *slavers* would have scowled on the path of the traveller, he may now "regale himself with the hum of missionary schools, and the lovely spectacle of peaceful and Christian villages." The experiment of Colonization I consider fully tried, and its practicability unquestionably established. And considering the want of support, and the well-organized opposition which the Society has met, it is a matter of much astonishment to me that

they have effected what has been done. There are many evils here, but the most part of those evils are not essentially attendant on Colonization. There are many poor here, and there are some discontented. The first are in a great measure unavoidable, the latter we do not wish to retain in the Colony. That there has been much sickness and much mortality, is a melancholy fact; but for this we must not look to the climate as the sole cause. Much, nay, a very great deal depended on the circumstances under which the emigrants were sent out. The Society provided provisions and accommodation for them to the best of their power; but those, from the number sent, were often inadequate to supply all their wants: and the provisions were not always such as suited the fastidious taste of a sick person. Many also went on board of the ship with only one suit of clothes. Hence when they did get through the fever, which under favorable circumstances need not be dreaded, it was not always in the power of the Agent to supply them with *clothes* and nutritious food suited to them. But *who* are to blame for this? *Not the Society, but the public of America.*

* * * * *

The weather since our arrival has been cool and pleasant, the thermometer ranging between 76 and 80 degrees of Fahrenheit. I think we have arrived at a most excellent time. The change is not so great. On the 14th day after landing I was seized with fever, but got over it, and was getting on pretty well; but longing to visit my patients, I went out at night, and brought on another attack. I had some severe agues, but have had none for three days past, and now feel pretty well, only a little weak. I intend now to take better care of myself for some time, and hope to be ready, when your expedition comes, to join it. The fever seems to be a sort of bilious remittent, in the first instance, but eventually assumes the intermittent type. Mine has now taken the character of the tertian ague. In violent cases, we have treated it actively by venesection and purgatives with success. This had not been the custom previous to our arrival. But Dr. Skinner and I feel convinced of the necessity and superiority of such a mode of treatment, over that of trusting to quinine alone, from the organic diseases which so often follow the latter plan. Much also, as I have said before, depends upon having the comforts of life, in addition to good medical treatment. In the last number of the Liberia Herald, you will see Dr. Skinner's description of the town, and his plan of erecting a building upon the top of the high land which forms the Cape, for the acclimation of Missionaries and others. In this I cordially agree with him. There they will always have the sea breeze; the swampy exhalations will not reach them. I hope the Christian denominations will respond to his invitation, and enable him to put this desirable scheme into execution. In Dr. Skinner we have a valuable friend, both as a physician and a preacher. His labors already among the colonists, in both capacities, have been such as to show that he possesses a mind and a body of no ordinary strength and vigor.

Coffee trees are scattered throughout the Cape in great abundance. At Bassa the settlers are often furnished by the natives with coffee beans, which the house-keeper of the agency, who has lived for a considerable time at that place, tells me she prefers to any other coffee imported. Of the superior quality of it there is no question. An active, intelligent colonist here, who was employed on the late Mr. Waring's coffee plantation, says he finds it growing of a much superior size to any he has seen in the West India Islands. I think in your new settlement he would be useful, as he is well acquainted with the raising of coffee and sugar. With this view, I have thought it may be well to keep him in mind. I have visited Mr. Waring's coffee plantation, but do not like the nature of the ground. The soil is scanty, and interrupted with rocks protruding up through it.

I think, in addition to planting young coffee trees, a double chance would be given by transplanting into prepared ground those trees we find growing wild, and which already yield a considerable quantity of beans. At least it would be well to give it a trial; at Bassa I shall certainly do so. Cotton is also abundant, and might be treated in the same way. The excellence of its quality is unquestionable. In our botanical investigations we have met with a great many useful and curious plants. Two kinds of senna grow wild at the sides of the streets. The indigo plant is met all over the Cape; but it said not to be the same as that used by the natives in dyeing. This and the mode of dyeing their cloth, they keep a secret. We have also met with a species of pepper, said to be the Malaghetta pepper. Birds at the upper settlement are particularly numerous and beautiful. Insects are also very abundant, but not very troublesome. The appearance, habits, and instinctive pursuits of those creatures, are novel and interesting.

Extract of a Letter from Liberia, dated October 28.

The day we landed at this place, Mr. Searle breathed his last; and in less than forty-eight hours after, Dr. Webb followed him to the world of spirits. I am well pleased with this place, and its community. It is, however, to be lamented, that the town is situated in an unhealthy location; but I am persuaded, that were the brushes and thickets around it cleared off, and some of the marshes drained—which is quite practicable—the people would enjoy much better health, and it would not be fatal to strangers. The Cape is rocky, the soil very gravelly, but, at the same time, very fertile. Here are gardens to be seen, in which a variety of vegetables are raised with very little labor, and more than sufficient for the consumption of a large family. But all are not as industrious as they might be, and hence complaints are heard from the indolent and lazy. I have visited Caldwell and Millsburg; the latter may be made an earthly paradise. The astonishing growth of the fruit trees and vegetables exceeds what I had ever expected to see in Liberia—the situation of the place, too, is more healthful than that of Monrovia. It is freed from marshes, surrounded with good timber for building, and has the advantage of a beautiful river, abounding with excellent fish. A man, with his wife and seven children, who came from one of the Southern States some time ago, all enjoy excellent health; and this is but one of many similar cases.—[*N. Y. Spectator, March 4.*

Extracts of a letter dated New-Georgia, Liberia, 17th of August, 1834, from Mr. JAMES EDEN, a colored Teacher at Liberia, to the Ladies' Association of Philadelphia, under whose patronage he went to that country.

Esteemed Ladies,—It is with peculiar pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of April, with instructions in relation to my school. In accordance with your instructions, I convened the inhabitants of both towns in the church in this place, reading to them your letter, and explaining the wishes of the Association. They appeared to be highly gratified with the contents of your letter, and I succeeded in receiving forty adults to the school. As these people are engaged in labour through the day, the males sawing lumber in the swamp, and the females at the farms and in their domestic concerns, I have appointed 4 o'clock, P. M. for their school hour. I have in all-seventy-two scholars, forty adults and thirty-two children. I am sorry to inform you that my dear friend and brother, the Rev. J. B. Pinney has been very ill for the last two weeks. He staid in my family nearly a week until he heard of the arrival of the Jupiter, when I accompanied him to the Cape. He is desirous to vacate his seat as Agent, and to devote himself entirely to the Missionary cause.

On the arrival of the Jupiter, August 1st, the Rev. Dr. Skinner assembled the citizens of Monrovia at the Agency house. The meeting was very large, including the clergy of every denomination. The exercises were commenced by singing a hymn, composed by the Dr. the evening previous to his arrival on our coast, while reflecting on the death of those missionaries who had fallen asleep in that glorious cause, and his coming hither to sacrifice himself on the same altar, should it be the will of the Lord. The hymn was given out by the Doctor, and sung by the audience; that venerable man then arose and addressed the meeting for a considerable time on the subject of his mission, stating the object of his coming to Liberia, and the great loss he had previously sustained in the death of his son. During the whole of the exercises, a deep solemnity pervaded the assembly, such as I have seldom if ever witnessed, and when the Doctor in an appropriate and fervent prayer, closed the exercises, a solemn awe seemed to impress every one with the sacredness of the occasion.

On Sunday morning, 3d August, Dr. Skinner preached at the Second Baptist Church, (Rev. C. Teage, Pastor,) from John iii. 16. In the afternoon he preached at the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. Waring, Pastor.) I was not present, having to attend my own congregation.

September 8. I am happy to inform you that for the last two or three weeks, Mr. Pinney has been recovering, and now preaches occasionally. I am also happy to inform you that the Methodist people among the Eboes have erected a log meeting house, and now occupy it for public worship. During the evenings of the week as you pass among their humble dwellings, you may hear the voice of prayer and praise to God in sweet and frequent concert from many a lowly hut.

Among the Congoes there are eighteen frame houses finished, besides a good

many on the way. In Eboe town there are five. This difference is owing to the fact that the Eboes are turning their attention to agriculture, while the Congoes are chiefly engaged in sawing lumber.

Agriculture in this town is in a flourishing state this year; the farms are numerous, and the crops fine. Potatoes, rice, corn, peas, and cassada, are plenty.

Having, since my arrival in Africa, been so constantly engaged in my school as to prevent my visiting the other settlements, I can give no certain account of them. I am informed, however, that the citizens of Caldwell also are giving increased attention to agriculture.

Accompanying the letter, of which the foregoing is a part, is the following from Mr. Battan, Superintendent of New Georgia.

The following is a list of the children of recaptured Africans, to whom I have distributed the donation of wearing apparel, received from the ladies of Philadelphia, per Ship Jupiter, Captain Knap. [Here follow the names of the young recipients of this kind bounty; to the males were given two suits of clothes each, and to the females three each. The number of suits distributed is eighty-four.]

Ladies: in the distribution of your donation, I cannot express the joy manifested by the children. I am requested by them as well as by their parents, to return you their most unfeigned thanks for the kind interest you have taken in their welfare, in making them comfortable and happy, and to assure you that they will ever regard your interest in them as a high honor.

With sentiments of respect and esteem,

I am your humble and obedient Servant,

JAMES BATTAN,

Superintendent New Georgia, Congoe Town.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN SLAVES IN BERMUDA.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives from the Bermuda Royal Gazette, the particulars of the seizure and subsequent disposition of 78 slaves, taken on board the brig Enterprise, Elliot Smith master, bound to Charleston, S. C. which put into Bermuda, some weeks ago, in distress.

"It immediately became known to the inhabitants that there were slaves on board, and accordingly, on the following day, at the instance of the "Friendly Society" of colored people of Bermuda, a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was served upon all the slaves, commanding them to be brought before the Chief Justice and answer for themselves whether they would proceed with the vessel to her destined port, and continue slaves, or remain at Bermuda and be free."

On being carried before the Chief Justice, they were severally informed by him of their right to freedom, interrogated whether they preferred remaining at Bermuda, under the protection and government of the laws, or proceeding to the port whither they were bound. All of them, except a woman and five children, named Ridgely, declared their preference for remaining on the Island. The Chief Justice gave them a parting admonition, exhorting them to lead sober, honest and industrious lives; and, for their immediate aid, on motion of the Attorney General, a subscription was entered into. About \$70 were collected; and they are understood to have been all either provided for as domestic servants, or taken under the protection of the members of the Friendly Society.

Error corrected.—Owing to an omission in the Register kept in the Office of the Colonization Society, of Emigrants sent to Liberia, from which the Tabular Statement was made which appeared in the December No. of the African Repository, the Schooner Crawford, which sailed from New-Orleans in December, 1831, with *twenty-one* emigrants, and the Schooner Margaret Mercer, which sailed about the same period, from Baltimore, with *nine* emigrants, were omitted. If these be added, it is believed, the statement will be correct.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

CINCINNATI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The sixth Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society was held on Wednesday Evening, the 5th of November, in the Presbyterian Church. Hon. Jacob Burnet, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair.

The Meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Leonidas L. Hamline of the M. E. Church. The Chairman apologized to the Meeting for the absence of the Rev. J. L. Wilson, who was to have been present and addressed the Meeting, but was prevented by sickness in his family.

After a few remarks from R. S. Finley, Agent of the American Colonization Society, Mr. Jones, a colored man from Liberia, was introduced to the Meeting and examined, relative to the condition and prospects of the Colony.

The Rev. James Gallaher, then offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Colonization Cause commends itself to the confidence of the Christian and Philanthropist by its influence in extinguishing slavery and advancing the best interests of the African race.

Which was seconded by P. S. Symmes, Esq., supported by an eloquent address from Mr. G., and unanimously adopted. An interesting exhibition then took place of the productions of the soil of Liberia, viz: Coffee, Palm-fruit, &c. Some interesting specimens were also exhibited of the skill of the *Native Africans* in the manufacture of Steel, Cotton, &c. The following Officers were then elected to serve for the ensuing year :

OFFICERS.

Rev. B. P. AYDELOTTE, <i>President.</i>	} <i>Vice Presidents.</i>
HON. JACOB BURNET,	
Rev. J. L. WILSON,	
Rev. L. L. HAMLINE,	
Rev. S. W. LYND,	
Rev. I. GALLAHER,	
W. T. TRUMAN, <i>Treasurer,</i>	
GEORGE GRAHAM, <i>Secretary.</i>	

Managers.

WILLIAM GREENE,	JOHN P. FOOTE,
H. STARR,	WILLIAM NEFF,
N. WRIGHT,	H. B. FUNK,
NATHAN BAKER,	AUGUSTUS MOORE,
JAMES FOSTER,	WILLIAM S. RIDGELY,
WM. SCHILLINGER,	E. JOLLY,
R. S. FINLEY,	P. S. SYMMES,
S. BURROWS.	

The Meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Jr. *Secretary.*

VIRGINIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society was held at the Capital, in Richmond, on Wednesday evening, the 7th of January, 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall, the President, took the Chair.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read, and also the account of the Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Jos. S. James, it was

Resolved, That the Report just read be received, and that it be published in the newspapers of this city.

On motion of Mr. Fleming James,

Resolved, That we regard the progress which the various settlements established by the American Colonization Society in Liberia have been making, also the planting of new colonies on the coast of Africa during the past year, with the most lively satisfaction, inasmuch as they afford new evidence of the wisdom of the enterprise, and furnish new facilities for the prosecution of it hereafter with increased energy and effect.

On motion of Edward Colston, Esq.,

Resolved, That it is not true, as has been most erroneously supposed by some objectors, that the movement of our Society is either designed, or at all likely to interfere, in any manner whatever, with the rights of masters over their slaves, as established by law, but that, on the contrary, it is most clear that it must rather tend to make those rights more secure, while it shall be deemed expedient to retain them, and, at the same time, more disposable for any purpose of benevolence to which they may be applied.

On motion of Wm. Maxwell, Esq.,

Resolved, That it is not true, as has been most falsely and injuriously charged against the Colonization Society by the Abolitionists of the North, that the enterprise in which we are engaged, is either intended or calculated to perpetuate the existence of slavery in our Southern States, but that, on the contrary, it is most apparent, both from the benevolence of its principles and the history of its operations, that it must tend to increase and multiply cases of voluntary manumission, and so to aid the cause of Liberty and Humanity in the most safe and desirable manner.

On motion Mr. Jas. C. Crane,

Resolved, That the object of the American Colonization Society, which is simply and solely to remove our free people of color, with their own consent, to the coast of Africa, assailed, as it has been and still is by the false and contradictory objections of the advocates of slavery on the one hand, and of the abolitionists on the other, is eminently worthy of the continued and increased support of all who desire to promote the welfare and happiness of our country and of the world.

On motion of Rev. Wm. Plumer,

Resolved, That the Colonization cause is worthy of the support of the humane and benevolent in every section of this nation, inasmuch as it affords the only common ground on which the friends of the African race in every portion of this land can, with safety and consistency of principle, meet, and thus strengthen the bonds of our National Union.

On motion of the Recording Secretary,

Resolved, That our President, Judge Marshall, John Tyler, one of the Vice-Presidents, and Wm. S. Archer, be appointed Delegates to represent this Society at the ensuing Annual Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society in Washington City.

On motion of M. M. Robinson, Esq.,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Board of Managers to inquire into the expediency of adopting the necessary means for furthering the views of this Society, by availing itself of the assistance of the periodical press.

The following gentlemen were elected officers and managers of the Society for the ensuing year:

JOHN MARSHALL, *President*.

James Madison, James Pleasants, John Tyler, Briscoe G. Baldwin, Hugh Nelson, William Maxwell, Dr. Thomas Massie, Horatio G. Winston, Abel P. Upsher, Edward Colston, John H. Cocke, and Lewis Summers, *Vice-Presidents.*

John Rutherford, *Corresponding Secretary.*

David I. Burr, *Recording Secretary.*

Benjamin Brand, *Treasurer.*

William H. Fitzwhylson, Nicholas Mills, James E. Heath, Robert G. Scott, John H. Eustace, Hall Neilson, Fleming James, Herbert A. Claiborne, Joseph Mayo, J. H. Pleasants, Gustavus A. Myers, and James C. Crane, *Managers.*

Ordered, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

D. I. BURR, *Recording Secretary.*

The YOUNG MEN'S COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA recently held at Philadelphia its First Annual Meeting. The Annual Report is a brief, but comprehensive document, exhibiting the outlines of the history of African Colonization, and of the particular Society from which it emanated. We extract from it the following passages:

In April last, the Y. M. C. S. of Pennsylvania, was organized from the following considerations:

1st. A belief that a direct appeal should be made to the benevolence and Christian zeal of Pennsylvania, in favor of the establishment of a new Colony upon the coast of Africa.

2d. The necessity of prompt measures to carry into effect, the will of Dr. Aylett Hawes of Virginia, by which, he manumitted more than a hundred slaves, on condition of their being sent to Liberia.

3d. The carrying into practice in the new Colony, certain principles of political economy; as the fostering with greater care the agricultural interests, checking the deteriorating influence of petty and itinerant trafficking, maintaining the virtue of sobriety by obtaining from the Colonists a pledge of abstinence from ardent spirits; and by withholding all the common temptations and means for carrying on war, or for engaging in any aggressive steps upon the native population of Africa.

How far we have been sustained by the liberality of our friends, our Treasurer's report will show; and the account which has been already presented to the public of the sailing of the *Ninus* on the 24th October, from Norfolk, with 129 emigrants, is proof that we have not been altogether idle. These, we trust, are but the earnest of our future prosperity and zeal.

By a happy arrangement lately concluded with the New York Colonization Society, the energies of both Institutions will be devoted to the prosperity of our infant Colony at Bassa Cove; while the interests of the Parent Board are secured by our pledge to pay into their treasury 30 per cent. of all the collections we may make within the limits of Pennsylvania, which is assigned to us as our field.

Under these circumstances we feel confident in commending our cause to the good and the wise of Pennsylvania; we believe it to be the cause of mercy and of God. The greater our experience of the effect of Colonization, the greater is our conviction of its expediency and virtue. It is the most immediate relief we can give to the colored man, for it removes him at once from the influence of prejudice and oppression.

The Rev. Dr. TYNG, of the Epiphany Church, in West Chesnut street, took a brief but comprehensive view of the general principle of Colonization, and then noticed the existence of slavery in our country, and the scheme of the American Colonization Society.

"I speak not here," said Dr. T.

"Of the evils of slavery, though I know them all. I have seen with pain and regret, the deep anxiety of the Christian slaveholder for the moral and spiritual welfare of his bondmen, and I have mourned with the slave also, though I have not found among them that degree of misery and unhappiness, which is imputed by many to their peculiar situation.

"I leave the question of slavery to other hands. I leave all political questions to

others. I look upon this cause as a Christian philanthropist; and in my desire to promote the best interest of the slaves, and secure to them their natural rights, I inquire how am I to do this? By giving to them the ability to enjoy their right, and then placing them where they can enjoy it.

"Throughout our southern country, there is many a man who daily collects his slaves, instructs them in the great things that belong to their good, and at evening kneels and prays with them himself, or employs a preacher to instruct them in gospel truth. I correspond, sir, with a gentleman of high standing, (I speak this to illustrate, not boastingly,) who thus devotes himself to the good of those committed to his care, whose efforts God will prosper, though uninformed men may deride them, because they proceed from a slaveholder. Like Cowper, I abhor slavery, and deplore its evils. I know what those evils are, but I know they are not without alleviation. Colonization will afford a system of alleviation, but this is not all, it will civilize and Christianize a continent. Suppose every Christian had opposed Colonization, what could have been done for Africa? They are the friends of Africa, to whom every regenerated African owes the conversion of his soul.

"I know not, Mr. President, how long we may (though our ages are so unequal) be allowed to watch the efforts made by Colonization Societies. But Africa is to owe all her regeneration to Colonization. Should she be left to those who oppose this system, she would come up to the great judgment with her hands stretched out for help, but stretched in vain. Sir, the friend of Africa, is the friend of Colonization."

The RIGHT REVEREND B. B. SMITH, Bishop of Kentucky, in the course of his remarks, stated that a great proportion of the people of that State were in favor of gradual emancipation, and referred to the Society which had been formed, each member of which pledged himself to free his slaves at twenty-five years of age.

"Kentucky, Sir," said the Bishop, "was settled from Virginia by poor men, who took with them but few slaves, and hence slavery was less strongly established there. The republicanism of Kentucky dictated to most of these citizens the propriety of seeking some relief for their slaves, and a large number of the most respectable Kentuckians, at the head of whom was the Hon. Henry Clay, asked from the legislature an amendment of the constitution, to prohibit the introduction of slaves; but, alas! exactly the opposite was the result, and it was resolved, that there should be no legislative action on the subject. But there is a great desire to call a convention on this very question, and last winter a proposition was presented to the Legislature of the State for this purpose; it was lost in the Senate by a vote of nineteen to twenty.

"Of all the portions of our country, Kentucky has the most reason to deplore the effects of a slave population. Once, Sir, the negro ran away from the white man, now the white man runs away from the negro, and the best of our hardy citizens are removing rapidly to Illinois, on account of slavery, so evidently injurious to an agricultural country.

"I have witnessed in Kentucky the effects of Colonization on Christian people, and I know the joy and gratitude of their hearts, that such an avenue is open for their relief; and I believe that a system of a series of Colonies, devised here, will be seconded in Kentucky by preparing Colonists for their new homes.

"The colored population there are a better people than in the South, though certainly not so well prepared as could be desired; yet from year to year many might be sent fully prepared, if Colonization Societies at the North and East would bear their expenses, to colonies founded on temperance and Christian principles.

"Travelling as I do several months every year, through a most magnificent country, burthened with only one evil, the curse of slavery, and witnessing as I do its blighting effects on the slave, and the curse of God on the master, how can I do otherwise than rejoice at any measures for sending the blacks to a place where they can be instructed in Christianity, and be blessed with liberty. My heart would be dead to every feeling if it did not weep with the negro, and I bless every effort to let the captive go free. Judge, then, of my joy, at finding in New York the young men uniting with their brethren in this city, in sending the black man to Africa, and praying to bless your enterprise.

"I leave the question of emancipation and Colonization, and all other schemes of good, to others; my object has been to state that Colonization has been admirably

adapted to produce good in Kentucky. "It has been good, only good, and that continually"—and I have borne testimony to the fact with pleasure.

"I conclude with the hope that the Colonization Society may extend its usefulness, and spread abroad science and religion, and satisfy all that it is a good way of blessing the colored race."

Mr. CRESSON announced the gratifying intelligence, received that day, of the safe arrival of the *Ninus* at Bassa Cove with 126 emigrants to that settlement. He stated that though about \$8000 had been received into the Treasury of the Society, the expenditures necessary for its recent enterprise had been so great, that large and immediate additional aid was wanted. Mr. C. was happy to say, that a gentleman then present, had offered to pay to the Society one hundred dollars annually, for ten years, provided eleven other similar pledges could be obtained in the city.

One of the most interesting incidents of this meeting, was the reading of the following letter from the illustrious and venerated Chief Justice of the United States:

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 22, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure a day or two past, of receiving your letter of the 16th.

Though entirely unable to attend the meeting of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, they have my best wishes for their most complete success. In pursuing their object, which is at the same time patriotic and philanthropic, they seem to me to temper the ardour of youth with the wisdom of age. I look with much interest at the effective measures they have taken, and are taking, to accomplish an object which ought to be dear to every American bosom, and particularly so to our fellow-citizens of the South.

I hope their judicious zeal will go far in counteracting the malignant effects of the insane fanaticism of those who defeat all practicable good, by the pursuit of unattainable objects.

With great respect and esteem,

I am your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

The following elections of officers of the Society were made unanimously:

PRESIDENT.

REV. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

PATRONS.

James Madison, Elliott Cresson, Chief Justice Marshall, Gerrit Smith, Esq. Right Reverend William White, D. D. William Short.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq. Dr. John Bell, Benjamin Naglee, Esq. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D. Alexander Mitchell, M. D. Joseph Dugan, Esq. Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D. Rev. Cors. C. Cuyler, D. D. Rev. A. Barnes, Matthew Newkirk, Esq. Hon. J. McIlvaine, Gerard Ralston, Esq. Rev. J. W. James, Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer.

Lloyd Mifflin, *Treasurer*.

Elliott Cresson, *Foreign Secretary*.

Rev. W. A. McDowell, D. D. *Domestic do.*

Topliff Johnson, *Recording do.*

MANAGERS.

Samuel Jaudon, William M. Muzzy, George W. North, Rev. J. A. Peabody, Samuel Caldwell, Charles Naylor, Esq. Robert B. Davidson, Rev. George W. Bethune, John Elliott, Josiah White, Peter Lesley, William McMMain, William E. Garrett, James W. Dickson, Lewis R. Ashurst, Samuel W. Hallowell, William M. Collins, Benjamin D. Johnson, D. Gebhard, Benjamin Coates, Rev. H. A. Boardman, H. S. Spackman, Clark Culp, Captain Sherman.

WEST AFRICA.

Increase of the Slave Trade.

A letter from Fernando Po of the 10th of November, says:

"Yesterday the American ship General Hill arrived here, and reported that there are to the South of the Line 25 slavers; in the Whydah, to the northward of us, 12; in Bonny, 6; in Old Calabar, 4; and one in the Camaroons. These vessels will take away about 20,000 poor victims. I am further informed that there are 100 slave vessels fitting out for the coast. We have but one cruiser now on the station, the Lynx, so that the trade of our merchants will be ruined, if steps are not taken to stop these miscreants. Five sail of merchant ships will have to remain at Calabar until next year, for want of Cargoes, which will be a great loss to both their owners and the revenue."—*London Globe.*

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, in the month of January, 1835.

Gerrit Smith's First Plan of Subscription.

Georgetown Female Colonization Society, its fifth instalment, and deficiency in a former payment,	\$138 30
John M'Donogh, New Orleans, his 4th instalment,	100

Gerrit Smith's Second Plan of Subscription.

Gerrit Smith, second instalment,	1000
Rev. Bishop Meade's second instalment,	20

Collections from Churches.

Blue Hill, Maine, from Rev. Mr. Fisher's Society,	8 50
Bradford, Mass. Rev. Mr. Perry's Society,	5 29
Columbus, Ohio, Methodist Church,	42 70
Concord, Mass. from the churches of Rev. Dr. Ripley, and Rev. H. B. Goodwin,	16
Cumberland, Pa. Dickinson Church, by Rev. M'Knight Williamson,	4
Cummington, Mass. Rev. J. L. Pomeroy's Society,	10
Duanesburgh, N. Y. Reformed Presbyterian, Ch. Rev. Dr. M'Masters,	11
Framingham, Mass. Rev. Charles Train's Parish,	17 25
Hanson, Mass. from Congregational Society,	1 77
Hardwick, Mass. Rev. Mr. Tupper's Society,	7 61
Hatfield, Mass. Bev. L. Pratt's Society,	13 65
Leesburg, Va. Methodist Church, by Rev. Edwin Dorsey,	17 59
Matapoissett, Mass. Rev. Thomas Robbins' Society,	10
New Bedford, Mass. Rev. S. Holmes' North Congregational Society,	9 25
New Braintree, Mass. Rev. Mr. Smith's Society,	19
South Brookfield, Mass. Rev. Mr. Stone, Evangelical Society,	7 01
Stockbridge, Mass. Rev. Mr. Field's Society,	17 61
Sudbury, Mass. Rev. R. Hurlbert's Society,	12 75
Topsfield, Mass. Rev. Mr. M'Ewen's Congregational Society,	10 62
Washington, Pa. Methodist Episcopal Church,	8 31
Washington County, Mingo Creek Presbyterian Church,	7 14
Worcester, Mass. Rev. Mr. Abbott's Society,	19 25
Rev. Mr. Hill's do.	20
York, Pa. Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. E. Smith,	10

Auxiliary Societies.

Dedham, Mass. Juvenile Colonization Society, by John S. Houghton,	4 25
Georgetown, D. C. Auxiliary Society,	84 25
Massachusetts Auxiliary Society, (\$227 70 of which, receipts from collections, donations, entered under their appropriate heads,) by Isaac Mansfield, Treasurer,	750
Middlesex North and vicinity Charitable Society, by J. S. Adams, Tr.	5 39
Virginia Auxiliary Society, by B. Brand, Treasurer,	180
Washington City do. Wm. Mechlin, Treasurer,	26
Willis' Valley African Benevolent Society, by William Chamberlain,	7

	<i>Life Member.</i>	
Rev. Daniel Green, Boston,	-	30
	<i>Donations.</i>	
Acton, Mass. from S. T.	-	1
Boston, from a friend, by Rev. Daniel Green,	-	10
Charlestown, Va. from a lady near that place,	-	15
Columbus, Ohio, from Mr. Barborough,	-	50
Cummington, Mass. from Clarissa Brigs,	-	1
Delaware, Hon. A. Naudain,	-	20
Leesburg, Va. Mrs. Hannah B. Richards,	-	1 50
Maryland, Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough,	-	20
Milbury, Mass. Mrs. Mary and Miss Hannah Goodell, \$5 each,	-	10
Pittsburg, Pa. Charles Brewer,	-	30
Plymouth, Mass. by a poor laborer,	-	2
Rutherford County, North Carolina, John Moore,	-	4
Tewksbury, Mass. Misses Rebecca and Mary Kitredge, by Rev. Isaac Coffin,	-	10
Warwick, Mass. from Samuel Kingsbury,	-	2
Worcester, Mass. from Mr. Waldo,	-	50
Misses Waldo,	-	50
Mrs. Salisbury,	-	50

Contributions in the month of February.

Gerrit Smith's First Plan of Subscription.

Rev. C. Andrews, Frederick County, Va. (in part)	-	50
Hon. Thomas Emerson, Windsor, Vermont,	-	100
Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, New Jersey,	-	100
John Gray, Esq. Fredericksburg,	-	100

Collections from Churches.

Abington, Pa. from the Presbyterian Church,	-	7 50
Alexandria, D. C. by George Johnson,	-	8
Hamilton, Ohio, from the Associate Reformed Congregation,	-	10 96
New Glasgow, Amherst county, Virginia, Church,	-	5
New Lisbon, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Vanlandingham,	-	2 13
Plattsburg, by the Rev. J. T. Adams,	-	2
Princeton, Indiana, from the Society of Covenanters,	-	10
Randolph, Illinois, from the Bethel Reformed Presbyterian Church,	-	5
Seven Mile, Ohio, from the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. David Macdill,	-	6 04
Washington City, by Miss Eliza B. Lindsley,	-	7

Auxiliary Societies.

Indiana Auxiliary Society,	-	40
From Benjamin Brand, Treasurer of the Virginia Colonization Society	-	24

Donations.

Hillsborough, Ohio, from Moses Tomlinson,	-	20
Huntingdon, Pa. from Jacob Miller,	-	5
Lunenburg, Va. a lady, by Rev. Mr. Atkinson,	-	5
Plattsburg, from William Young,	-	2
Ruggles, Huron Co. Ohio, from William L. Buffett,	-	2
Sereno Wright, Granville, Licking County, Ohio,	-	10

Legacy.

From the late Isaac Van Horn, Zanesville, Ohio—\$50 to be paid in four annual instalments,	-	12 50
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Repository.

Mrs. Judith Smith, of Powhatan County, Va. from B. Brand, Treasurer of the Virginia Colonization Society,	-	18
Dr. Lewis L. Near, Carlisle, Pennsylvania,	-	2
Dr. Benjamin Wilkins, Hopkinsville, Ky.	-	10

Collections, omitted by the printer, in October last.

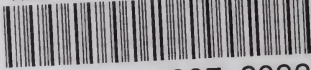
Newburgh, Pa. Associated Reformed Church,	-	25
Plymouth, N. Y. by Rev. L. Clark,	-	5
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